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## DR. TAPPAN AS A BUILDER OF THE UNIVERSITY

BY CHARLES M. PERRY, PH. D.

(Professor of Philosophy in the University of Oklahoma)

AFTER having attained his philosophical viewpoint in *The Essays On the Will* and the *Elements of Logic*, Tappan had turned his attention to the problems of University education. His experience teaching in the University of the City of New York and also as head of a school for young ladies at a later time, doubtless had a great deal to do with his turning to this field. But he was also influenced by the report of Cousin on the *Prussian System of Instruction*, by Hamilton's *Criticism of Oxford and Cambridge Universities*, by Francis Wayland's essay on the *Present College System*, and by the Report written by the same hand at a later date for Brown University. It is possible, also, that Milton's educational ideas gave him some impetus in this direction.

The thing that started him to write his book on University Education was Wayland's *Report to the Corporation of Brown University* in 1850. In that report a brief history of the development of colleges in England and America was given. The Universities of Cambridge and Oxford were established mainly to educate the clergy.<sup>1</sup> They were retreats for studious men to retire to devote themselves to meditation and the study of the arts and sciences. A college within one of the universities consisted of a master, tutors, fellows, and students, the

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For the first article in this series see the Magazine for January, 1926.  
<sup>1</sup>Wayland, *Report to the Corporation of Brown University*, 6.

whole society forming but one family. They lived in a college building in the form of a quadrangle open in the center and admitting of but one entrance. The gate was closed at a certain hour, after which no one was allowed to come in or go out. In the course of time these colleges usurped the place of the university, the latter having only the nominal power of conferring degrees.<sup>2</sup>

It was at this stage of their development that they were copied by the founders and administrators of colleges in this country. One of the differences in the American institutions was that even the *nominal* university was omitted and degrees were conferred by the colleges directly. This variation left us without universities. Another difference was that while American colleges assumed responsibility for superintending the students they were incapable of discharging it as most of their professors and instructors lived outside of the college buildings. American students had, therefore, been deprived of the humanizing effect of daily association with older and well bred men. In addition to that disadvantage there had been the attendant evil effect of constructing unsightly dormitories with funds that should have been used for truly educational purposes. The studies pursued in these transplanted colleges were Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Locke on the Understanding, with some attention to theology and the Hebrew language.<sup>3</sup>

This was the character of the college in this country until many years after the Revolution. These colleges it must be confessed, gave a good account of themselves in nurturing jurists, statesmen, and diplomatists. Their course was limited and time was consequently given for deliberate study. But with the nineteenth century a new era dawned. A host of new subjects arose holding important relations to civilization. The Revolution had quickened the mind of the people; a spirit of self-reliance had come to prevail; and a great country with great resources welcomed this new energy. A people in such a

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, 7-8.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, 10.

situation could not be content with Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. Lands had to be surveyed, roads constructed, ships built and navigated, soils cultivated, and manufactures established. It was only natural that studies adapted to this new situation should find their way into the college curricula.

"In the oldest and most celebrated college of New England" the catalogue embraced, at the time the report was written (1850), Latin, Greek, and Mathematics including Geometry and Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry, Ancient and Modern History, Natural History, Chemistry, Rhetoric, French, Psychology, Ethics, Physics, Logic, Botany, Political Economy, the Evidences of Religion, the Constitution of the United States, Mineralogy, Geology, German or Spanish or an equivalent, and Elocution. And yet with all this increase in number of courses the time required for a degree remained four years, the student being obliged frequently to carry on five or six studies at the same time.<sup>4</sup>

Under such conditions it was Wayland's opinion that the work could not be done well. "The student never carrying forward his knowledge to its results, but being ever fagging at elements, loses all enthusiasm in the pursuit of science. He works wearily." He studies only to accomplish a task. "He can read nothing but his text books, and he turns mechanically from the one to the other." "He learns to cram for a recitation or for an examination; and when this last is over, his work is done, and he is willing to forget all that he has studied."<sup>5</sup> As a result they had no classical scholars, no mathematicians, and the same thing was true of other sciences.

The effect on the mind of the teacher was equally bad. He had generally to teach from text-books, and text-books written by others. Under such conditions he could not have the best influence upon the mind of the pupil, the time of the recitation being commonly used to ascertain whether the pupil had learned his lesson. The teacher had, also, little incentive to increase his knowledge as he already knew more than he had opportu-

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, 14-15.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, 17.

ity to impart. He often carried on enterprises other than his teaching, or became reconciled to and finally in love with his monotonous routine. This was fatal to professional success.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to this educational failure, the colleges were falling behind financially. "The demand for the article produced in the colleges was falling off, . . ."<sup>7</sup> The average number of students in twelve New England Colleges had been from 1830 to 1834, 1560; from 1835 to 1839, 1803; from 1840 to 1844, 2063; from 1844 to 1849, 2000; and in the year 1850, 1884. Taking into account the increase in the population of New England between 1830 and 1850 there had been a considerable decline.<sup>8</sup> In the face of these conditions the colleges, instead of trying to adapt themselves to growing needs and thus create a new demand for their product, insisted on continuing in their old way and soliciting funds both to reduce fees and to balance their budgets. They, of course, secured the money needed but they were not successful in getting students.

Wayland's diagnosis was that they had got on the wrong track. "Steam machinery and commerce" had built up a class of society which formerly was only of secondary importance. The inducements to enter the learned professions had become far less and those to enter the active professions vastly greater. Social position, seats in legislative chambers even foreign embassies awaited the successful merchant or manufacturer no less than the member of the learned professions. Men had thus come to doubt whether the college course was best adapted to prepare men even for the duties of professional life.<sup>9</sup>

To meet the situation Wayland proposed drastic measures. The system of adjusting collegiate study to a fixed term of four years should be abandoned. The time allotted to each particular course of instruction should be determined by the nature of the course. Every student should be allowed, so far as practicable, to study "what he chose, all that he chose, and nothing but what he chose." Courses should be continued

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<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 19.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 22.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 30.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 21.



without interruption until completed. In addition to the existing courses of instruction courses should be added that would meet the wants of the various classes in the community. No student should be under any obligation to proceed to a degree, and every student should be entitled to a certificate of such proficiency as he might have made in every course pursued.<sup>10</sup>

Wayland believed that these changes would enable the colleges, particularly Brown, to be self-supporting. The plan would offer better preparation for the professions; some students might want to stay five or six years; a larger class, who might not have had preparatory work, might come for one or two years.<sup>11</sup>

To furnish the instructors with incentive to industry he would make them dependent to a certain extent upon the public which they served. The college should devote a certain part of its income to each professorship and the incumbent should look to fees for instruction for the remainder of his compensation. The corporation would thus be responsible for the support of the officer of instruction only to the amount of the funds under its control. It would furnish every officer with a lecture room, the necessary apparatus, and the use of the library. In case the professor should not justify expectations it might be well to appoint another incumbent without removing the first, and it might be well also to introduce the *privat docent* system, permitting any qualified person to teach in the university. "Like any other man, the instructor will be brought directly in contact with the public, and his remuneration will be made to depend distinctly upon his industry and skill in his profession."<sup>12</sup>

In these recommendations we see the capable teacher and executive. He saw that the teaching in the colleges was shallow and did not liberate creative impulses. He realized that the learned professions were not improving and that prac-

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, 51-52.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, 54-55.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, 62-63.

tical vocations were getting the capable men. He also realized that the colleges were not gaining students and that they were in precarious financial conditions. With the inventiveness of a good business man he turned his attention to making a product which the people wanted. That meant the introduction of practical courses that should appeal to the commercial and manufacturing class. To please the prospective buyer he would change the goods and the size of the package. But with all his good sense he was neither a prophet nor an artist. We have seen how he would make the individual scholar dependent on the demand for his services. In an essay entitled *The Present College System* published several years before the report that we have been considering, he spoke of the university system as one of the possible solutions of the college problem, but he spoke of it without enthusiasm and without the philosophical idea involved.<sup>13</sup> Showing his lack of aesthetic appreciation, the architecture of Oxford and Cambridge met his disapproval. He could have built twenty universities with the money spent, thereby providing such means of education for the poor as would have rendered every native born Englishman an educated man. "Never was a taste for architectural beauty gratified at so costly a price."

Tappan was greatly influenced by Wayland, if we may judge by the number of references in the former's essay on University Education to Wayland's report of 1850. But Tappan was different from Wayland in important respects. The latter was steady-going, capable of collecting vast masses of facts and marshalling them. He was compact in style and democratic in spirit. Tappan on the other hand was idealistic, almost sentimental, often rhapsodical in expression, and inclined to be aristocratic.

Schools for the people do not come first in history according to Tappan. "The highest schools of learning were chronologically first. Schools for the people were not the elements out of which universities took their growth; on the contrary,

<sup>13</sup>Wayland, *Present College System*, 110.

Schools for the people grew out of the Universities." And the state is not the origin of universities. "Universities were not created originally by the State, but were the work of individuals. Solitary scholars commenced courses of public lectures which attracted pupils. Here was the beginning of the Universities. Afterward Colleges were endowed by benevolent patrons. The State gave its influence and authority only after eminence had been attained."<sup>14</sup> Thus Tappan, like the true Platonist that he was, would start to reform at the top instead of the bottom.

When the universities once are started they begin their interaction with the masses of the people. Their communication with the people is twofold. "First, they draw individuals from the bosom of the people within their cloisters, there to be nurtured as scholars. Secondly, they send forth among the people educated men in the different commanding offices of life. Every educated man among the people becomes the centre of a genial kindling influence, manifesting the power and diffusing the charm of intellectual cultivation. The stream of educated men constantly flowing out, leads to a constant inflow of youths to be educated. Thus by two currents is the highest intelligence keeping up a communication with the lowest, multiplying the number of the learned, and narrowing the boundaries of ignorance, and making a sure and constant approximation to general education."<sup>15</sup>

This interaction informs the whole system of education. "The conditions of human life may forever limit a thorough education to the few, but we see not why a valid principle of education should not govern every form and degree of it." "...we ought to aim to make apparent the difference between a mere professional and technical education, and that large and generous culture which brings out the whole man, and which commits him to active life with the capacity of estimating from the highest points of view all the knowledges and agencies which enter into the well being and progress of society.

<sup>14</sup>Tappan, *University Education*, 19.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, 22-23.

That is not really the most practical education which leads men soonest and most directly to practice, but that which fits them best for practice." "... it is required of a great Institution of learning to make and indicate a rule of education which takes its rise in the very constitution of man, and which calmly and majestically walking over the plausible but fleeting expedients of a day, meets with a sound heart and a strong hand the permanent exigencies of mankind."<sup>16</sup>

As the solution of the problem of higher education Tappan would restore the ancient university ideal which had been abandoned at Oxford and Cambridge and had never been transplanted to America. Universities are "*Cyclopaedias* of education: where, in libraries, cabinets, apparatus, and professors, provision is made for carrying forward all scientific investigation; where study may be extended without limit, where the mind may be cultivated according to its wants, and where, in the lofty enthusiasm of growing knowledge and ripening scholarship, the bauble of an academic diploma is forgotten. When we have such institutions, those who would be scholars will have some place to resort to; and those who have already the gifts of scholarship will have some place where to exercise them. With such institutions in full operation, the public will begin to comprehend what scholarship means, and discern the difference between sciolists and men of learning." "Then we shall have philosophers who can discourse without text books. Then, too, we shall have no more acute distinctions drawn between scholastic and practical education; for, it will be seen that all true education is practical, and that practice without education is little worth; and then there will be dignity, grace, and a resistless charm about scholarship and scholar."<sup>17</sup>

With this university ideal before us we turn to the Brown Report. "The changes in Brown University may, through the effect of mere novelty, produce a rush of students to that institution at the beginning of the experiment. This therefore, will not be accepted as a test of their value. But, on the other hand,

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid*, 15-17.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid*, 68-69.

when temporary popularity shall have passed away, should only the few great and commanding minds come forth and continue to come forth under these new auspices then their character will be settled."<sup>18</sup>

Tappan could see little value in the proposed adaptation of the course to the manufacturing and commercial classes. "And even if our educational systems should be made more thorough, requiring more time, we see not that it would make a strong appeal to the commercial spirit and to political ambitions, while men continue to succeed so well without high education. The idea of fitting our colleges to the temper of the multitude does not, therefore, promise great results. They do not answer to the commercial and political spirit of our country; nor to the philosophical or ideal—the architectonic conception of education."<sup>19</sup> He feared also that the effort to adapt the courses to the productive professions would bring in students with little scholastic preparation. These students were likely to create the *esprit de corps* to the disadvantage of students of the classical disciplines.<sup>20</sup> The elective system proposed also came in for criticism. We must not forget that the students contemplated were of no higher grade than those who usually enter college. He believed also that the college was not the place for the productive professions, that the common schools, or schools branching directly out of them, could more fitly and successfully take care of this class.<sup>21</sup> The plan seemed to combine three separate grades of education which could be better handled in different kinds of institutions. Most important of all, "it will not form the University where philosophical education can be carried out to its last results."<sup>22</sup>

What Tappan wanted was a university. And there was no use of postponing it. "While these commendable, although limited experiments are making in different quarters, all scholars and all true friends of learning will do well to inquire,

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, 60-61.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, 65.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, 73.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, 74-75.

<sup>22</sup>*Ibid.*, 75.

whether there really be any good reason why we should not now create in our country at least one great institution of learning that may vie with the best of the old world. Have we not the means in abundance? Shall the little principalities of Germany surpass these wealthy and powerful states?"<sup>23</sup>

Tappan cared for popular education only indirectly. He saw with discerning eye that talent could not be elicited where it did not exist in the first place. He would keep the different grades of instruction separate; common schools as common schools, trade schools as trade schools, colleges as colleges, and the university should have recognition in its specific character. But the philosophical branch of education should pervade the whole and prescribe correct method in the other branches. As against the other educators of his time in America Tappan stands out as the exponent of the university system in the European sense.

There has been much confusion about Tappan's responsibility for the introduction of the Scientific course at the University of Michigan. The introduction of the Scientific course is proudly exhibited by Mr. Utley, and even Andrew D. White regarded it as one of Tappan's achievements and stated that he might have had some little influence on the policy at Brown and Rochester. As a matter of fact the scientific course was introduced at Union College twenty years before it was at Michigan; Wayland was considering it as early as 1842 and recommended the introduction of practical courses to the Corporation of Brown University in 1850; and the Rochester experiment was well under way when Tappan began to write on university education. And the law of 1851 providing for the government of the University of Michigan prescribed a non-classical course before negotiations were taken up with Tappan.<sup>24</sup> But, most important of all, his book on *University Education* proves conclusively that his interest was not with a popularization of the university but with the creation of an institution that should cultivate originality and genius. And the book was

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*, 79-80.

<sup>24</sup>Farrand, *History of the University of Michigan*, 39.



so interpreted by his opponents in the newspaper attack of 1853 and 1854. Men like Nott, Wayland and Mann were exponents of popular education, but Tappan was distinctly the exponent of the philosophical ideal of a university.

His work at the University of Michigan was an effort to realize this ideal. He had a large job. Here he was to make great progress in securing the necessary equipment for research and the personnel to carry it forward. Here he was to have the magician's part in throwing a "resistless charm about scholarship and the scholar." During the time that the newspapers of the State were engaged in worrying him the constructive work was going quietly forward.

One of Tappan's early recommendations was the abolition of dormitories. He agreed with Wayland that furnishing board and lodging was no legitimate function of an American College. The new university was not to be a preparatory school for boys; the chief diversion of college life should no longer consist of bothering the unfortunate instructors who had charge of the halls. Students were to be allowed to live among the residents of the town and to be encouraged to be responsible citizens, capable of deporting themselves properly, and, if they should fail to do so, the laws could take care of them as it does of any other citizens. Dr. Tappan advanced this additional argument: "The dormitory system is objectionable in itself. By withdrawing young men from the influences of domestic circles, and separating them from the community, they are often led to contract evil habits, and are prone to fall into disorderly conduct. It is a mere remnant of the monkish cloisters of the Middle Ages, still retained in England, but banished from the universities of Germany."<sup>25</sup> An incidental advantage of the change was that it released much needed room for the work of instruction.

We have seen how Dr. Tappan within the first few months of his administration created an observatory which was soon to take its place among the great observatories of the world, and

<sup>25</sup>Frieze, *A Memorial Discourse*, 35.



how he gave a decided impetus to the library of the University. He continued as fast as possible to round out the institution in other ways. In conjunction with Dr. Douglass he was instrumental in establishing a laboratory for analytical chemistry.<sup>26</sup> His report for 1859 and 1860 states, with reference to this department, that "Sixty-seven students received instruction in the laboratory during the last year. It was thus filled to its utmost capacity. This popular and important branch of the University demands larger accommodations. Applications for admission have to be made in advance. Many, of course, who are desirous of availing themselves of its privileges are necessarily debarred." At his urgent solicitation departments of physics and civil engineering were established and provided with equipment.<sup>27</sup> Very early in his administration earnest effort was put forth to induce the Legislature to turn over to the University the twenty-two sections of salt spring land which the federal government had granted for the maintenance of an Agricultural school and an agricultural course was tentatively organized.<sup>28</sup> Even after the land grant was lost and the Agricultural College started at Lansing, Tappan tried to retain a department of "Theoretical and Applied Agriculture" in the University.<sup>29</sup>

One of the new President's most cherished plans was to have a museum of zoology, geology, and botany. Considerable material had already been contributed by Dr. Houghton, Dr. Sager and others, but it was stored in a garret. Tappan provided a gallery above the library for it and had the specimens classified, arranged, labeled, and made available to the students. At the same time correspondence was opened with the Smithsonian Institution which resulted in liberal and valuable donations and exchanges.<sup>30</sup> It was also part of Tappan's original plan to have a collection of art. Professor Frieze and Professor White ably supported him in this undertaking. The former laid the

<sup>26</sup>Utley, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection*, V. 32-33.

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*, 33.

<sup>28</sup>*Detroit Free Press*, Jan. 5, 1853.

<sup>29</sup>*President's Report to the Board of Regents*, 1860.

<sup>30</sup>Utley, *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, V. 33.

foundation of the gallery by purchasing with his own money, during a visit to Europe, copies in terra cotta of some of the antiques in the gallery at Naples, and copies in plaster of Paris of the Apollo and other pieces in Rome, together with a large collection of engravings and photographs of the principal views in Rome. To this collection Professor White added a collection of medallions in plaster, named in honor of his father. Mrs. Tappan added a set of framed engravings of the cartoons of Raphael, and Dr. Tappan donated a copy of Raphael's Madonna and a large and valuable collection of engravings and lithographs of works of the great masters in the galleries of Munich and Dresden. Further additions consisted of a copy of the Laocoon presented by one of the graduating classes, an engraving of Holbein's Madonna donated by a citizen of Dresden, and copies in marble of Rogers' Nydia and his Ruth given by citizens of Ann Arbor.<sup>31</sup> This is a meager showing for a gallery, but in pioneer Michigan it was at least a beginning.

With this increased equipment and with the granting of larger discretion and responsibility to the students an increase in the number of elective courses was inevitable. In the fourth year of the curriculum in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts a number of electives were permitted. Among these were astronomy, analytical chemistry, zoology, German, civil engineering, spherical astronomy and the use of instruments, agricultural science, and lectures in History.<sup>32</sup> In 1858 a University course was established which carried out Tappan's cherished ideal of giving instruction in the spirit of a true university. It was conducted by lectures and was open to any students who had received the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science degree. Such student pursuing two courses during each semester of one year, sustaining an examination upon three of the courses, and presenting a satisfactory thesis, was awarded the degree of Master of Arts or that of Master of Science.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>31</sup>Farrand, *History of the University of Michigan*, 118-119.

<sup>32</sup>*President's Report to the Board of Regents, 1860.*

<sup>33</sup>Farrand, *History of the University of Michigan*, 113.

But in carrying out the university idea the selection of men for the staff was the most important consideration. The coast was comparatively clear when Tappan came. Professor Ten Brook had resigned the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy the year before, due to opposition of other members of the faculty. A resolution had been offered in the last meeting of the preceding Board of Regents removing Professor Whedon for advocating the "higher law", but this resolution had not been passed. A later resolution offered at the same meeting had fixed the terms of office of Professors Whedon, Agnew and Williams to expire with the current academic year, Professor Louis Fasquelle not being included.<sup>34</sup> Before Tappan came the new Board had asked the retiring members of the faculty if they wished to return to their positions, and Professor Williams had accepted.<sup>35</sup> James R. Boise had been elected Professor of Ancient Languages on the same day when Tappan was elected.<sup>36</sup> It thus turned out that the new President had only Professors Williams, Fasquelle, and Boise in the literary faculty when he arrived.

Tappan set immediately about increasing the staff. E. O. Haven, subsequently President of the University and later a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called first to the chair of Latin and later transferred to that of History and English Literature.<sup>37</sup> When Haven withdrew from the University his place was taken by Andrew D. White, whose subsequent career as a University president and as a diplomat is well known. Henry S. Frieze, who followed Haven in the chair of Latin, was later acting President of the University at a critical time and is known for his text of Vergil and for his extensive culture.<sup>38</sup> Francis Brunnow, with whom we are already acquainted, was already a man of note and later won greater distinction in his field.<sup>39</sup> And Alexander Winchell who is known to us for his works on geology, for his generous en-

<sup>34</sup>*Ibid.*, 84-86.

<sup>35</sup>*Ibid.*, 95-96.

<sup>36</sup>*Ibid.*, 98.

<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*, 98, 111.

<sup>38</sup>*Ibid.*, 111.

<sup>39</sup>*Ibid.*, 115.

thusiasms in the field of education, and as Chancellor of Syracuse University, became, after some shifting, Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany.<sup>40</sup> Other names might be mentioned but these will serve to show what a brilliant group of men Tappan succeeded in gathering about him.

The spirit which was created at the University of Michigan in those days is well portrayed by Andrew D. White in his *Autobiography*. Professor Frieze was White's best friend on the faculty. They had first met at the University of Berlin and then had traveled through Germany and Italy together. Frieze was a gifted musician as well as a teacher of Latin and it is recounted how Dr. White first became aware of this gift. They were at a reception at the American Embassy at Berlin when music was heard in a distant room. Someone suggested that it might be Professor Frieze, but when Frieze was faced with the charge he replied so modestly and evasively that his friend thought that he had made a mistake, and dismissed the matter from his mind. On their way to Italy, however, as they were passing through Bohemia Frieze was observed to be jotting down the songs of the peasants and soldiers, and a few weeks later he gave an unmistakable exhibition of his genius. At Ann Arbor they came to know each other more intimately, music serving as a common interest.

It became a custom for a small musical group consisting of Mrs. White, Professor Frieze and Professor Brunnow, with Dr. White evidently as a listener, to meet at the White home and interpret the works of the masters. On one of these evenings Professor Frieze began playing Luther's hymn "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott", throwing it into all forms and keys. The rendition lasted until nearly midnight while the hearers sat dazed. The next day at St. Andrew's Church, where he presided at the organ, he wove the music of the preceding evening, the "Feste Burg", into the voluntary; it ran through all the chants of the morning service; it pervaded the accompaniments of the hymns; it formed the undertone of all the interludes;

<sup>40</sup>*Ibid.*, 110, 260.

it was not relinquished until the close of the postlude. And he did the same thing at the afternoon service. So passionately was Frieze devoted to music that he sent his piano away at times to keep it from interfering with his professional duties. "A more lovely spirit," says White, "never abode in mortal frame".

Among the others who were teaching in the University at the same time was Brunnow, already mentioned, who was known for his musical accomplishments, his professional eminence, and his fine spirit. White, also became specially attached to Thomas M. Cooley of the Law Department, who was the most eminent writer of his time on the Constitution of the United States. He is described as "gentle, simple, and kindly." Another professor who made Ann Arbor attractive was Judge Campbell, a man of kindly humor, whose avocation was the study of the early French history of the state. And a number of others helped to bring character and distinction to the young university.<sup>41</sup>

Of Dr. Tappan's own influence White spoke in an address given at a farewell banquet tendered him by the German American Society at Berlin in 1902. He said, among other things: "He was a statesman, a theologian, a patriot in the highest sense. . . . To him, more than to any other, is due the fact that, about the year 1850, out of the old system of sectarian instruction, mainly in petty colleges obedient to deteriorated traditions of English methods, there began to be developed universities—drawing their ideals and methods largely from Germany." And again, in his *Autobiography*, he said: "Dr. Tappan's work was great, indeed. He stood not only at the beginning of the institution at Ann Arbor, but really at the beginning of the other universities of the Western States, from which the country is gaining so much at present, and is sure to gain vastly more in the future. The day will come when his statue will commemorate his services."<sup>42</sup>

To Tappan a university was not the accidental creation of

<sup>41</sup>White, *Autobiography*, I, 272-275.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid, 280; *Michigan Alumnus*, March, 1903.

a majority vote. It might well be the result of private munificence or royal bounty, as most institutions of the kind had been in the course of history. If by chance the externals of a university had been provided by the people of a state he would take hold of them and, acknowledging responsibility only to God, he would make the most of them. The fountain of authority was the Platonic reason, transmitted to this mundane world through genius. The university was one of the organs through which genius could express itself and by which it could receive its necessary training. If popular education was to be supported it was not that the people were the source of wisdom but that they had need of wisdom. From this it follows that education should not be at the mercy of popular whims. Whether a subject should be offered or not should not depend on whether it was desired but on whether it conformed to the architectonic plan of education.

The viewpoint required that great emphasis be placed on outstanding personalities, men who had insight and originality, men who had resources of their own which should enable them to teach without a text book. In getting this kind of men Tappan was remarkably successful. To make the most of them he had to provide facilities for them, the means of general culture and the means of research, libraries, museums, and laboratories. To the same end he had to enfranchise the students, remove them from tutelage and treat them as adults pursuing their own purposes. To insure that the University should not be swamped with preparatory work and should be left free to perform its proper function, he advocated changes in the state system of education that should correlate the various factors, high schools, denominational colleges and the like, in such a way as to get the preparatory work done before the students should come to Ann Arbor.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



## OLD TIMES AT MICHIGAN

BY GEORGE D. CHAFEE

SHELBYVILLE, ILL.

IN trying to glance backward for three score years and give form to what I can remember about my time in Michigan University, I find that "it is farther off than far away."

In fact, much of it seems like the baseless fabric of a half forgotten dream. An old man's garrulousness runs on subjects he's often talked about, but Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan were not engrossing subjects with me, after leaving there.

The pressing necessity of making good, a living; the all absorbing excitement of the great Civil War between the states, breaking out, by the attack on Ft. Sumter less than two weeks after my leaving Ann Arbor in 1861, drove the quiet times in school and its peaceful scenes into the background of forgetfulness, until 1924, when I first returned.

Parenthetically I will relate here, how the Civil War affected two of my Class. Robt. E. Frazier, a classmate, and I entered into partnership just before I left; I was to find a location and then he was to come to me.

When the first gun was fired at Ft. Sumter I wrote him that chaos had come again, and advised him to stay in Michigan, that I would return, if I had the money. He stayed, and became an honored Judge of Wayne County, (Detroit) with many other successes. He was a very bright man and I regretted my loss very much.

I certainly feel the lack of the culture now advertised in

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This article was written at the request of the editor who, like many others, has been impressed with Mr. Chafee's store of Michigan reminiscences and the charm of his humor. Mr. Chafee as will be known to many Law men is the oldest living graduate of the Law School, now past 87 but looking cheerily towards the sunset.

On May 14, 1868, Mr. Chafee married Nancy Marie Smith, daughter of Addison Smith of Shelbyville, a pioneer from Vermont, nephew of Bishop Philander Chase. Four children were born to this union: Lucia L., married to Prof. Frank Vogel, living in Jamaica Plains, near Boston, Mass.; Dudley C. Chafee, architect living at Peoria, Ill.; Geo. D. Chafee, Jr., Osteopath, deceased Aug. 27, at Shelbyville, Ill.; and Olivia K., married to Maurice LeBosquet, president American School of Home Economics, Chicago.—*Editor*.





MR. CHAFEE. IN 1860

921, 33



magazines, "How to work wonders with words," "To rise to any occasion, to meet any emergency with just the right word."

To the students of the last quarter of a century what I write may seem exaggerated but it is not. The School I knew, while it may have been drab and the building and furniture drab and the campus drab—yet it was a place to get started in real education and a great aid in starting a boy to become a worthwhile man.

Politics were extremely hot in 1859 and 1860. The students from the South commenced going home as their states threatened to secede, before and just after Lincoln was elected.

During the campaign many of the students took a hand, going out five to twenty miles to school houses to practice and give their audiences a specimen of college eloquence. I memorized Carl Schurz' scathing remarks on Douglas' "I don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down," and used it to give my speech some sense.

There were a few Abolitionists in our Class and I was one. I was led to this view by Uncle Tom's Cabin and my experience at an Academy. In the fall of 1858 I was taking a short course in Dr. Nutting's Academy at Lodi Plains, five miles out of Ann Arbor. The district school house was a station on the underground railroad, where runaway slaves were helped on their way to Canada, across the river from Detroit. Several of the poor creatures showed us their lacerated backs and told us their stories of Legree whippings. Their sufferings made a lasting impression on my young sympathies that I have never outgrown.

We had a hot debate in our lyceum, the night of the day John Brown was hung, on the subject of Slavery and whether Brown ought to be hung. My side was defending his acts. A big student named Cowdry, from the Western Reserve in Ohio, famed for its stand on Slavery, closed the debate on our side by rearing up on his toes and shouting, "I wish we had a million John Browns." Our side won.

While I was in the University no great amount of love



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existed between the Literary Students and the Medical Students—or the Law Students.

The Law and Medical Students were not, as a rule, at that time, college educated, and their clothes, manners and often their grammar, shocked the delicate sensibilities of the more fortunate literati. It jarred some of them to hear, "I seed," "I knowed," "them molasses," etc. Soon after I went there the entire University was stirred up by a fierce contest, before the Regents, made by what was called the "Old School," to keep the Homeopaths from having a Chair or Preceptor in the Medical Department. Newspapers gave it columns and pages for weeks. Red hot sarcasm was the mildest language used. Incomprehensible figures were juggled to prove the lack of strength of the 32nd dilution. The Legislature, the courts and the Regents, some of them, had vision—braved the risk, and Homeopathy made its goal.

As I look at it now I am impressed with the idea that 1859 was an epochal year at the U. of M.

Michigan was a young struggling state and essayed a great undertaking. No one then anticipated that the little college with a dozen teachers would grow to a University with ten thousand students and a thousand teachers. The city had to grow.

A few years before, the location of the University had been fixed at Ann Arbor. It's an old question yet debatable, whether a great school had better be in a great city or a small one. The Regents who chose Ann Arbor instead of a commercial centre must have been impressed with the idea that boys and young men should be untrammelled and not lured by the numerous temptations of city surroundings.

Probably in the great aggregate they were right and wise. The products for three quarters of a century have had little cause to complain.

Students who want to specialize can and do go elsewhere after getting what is given in the U. of M. The fathers may not have known it all when the choice was made, nor have seen into

the future very far, but they certainly had a fair share of good horse sense.

The Regents, doubtless more wise than they knew, selected and secured Dr. Henry P. Tappan for President. To me, he was ideal; a tall, well-built man with a large head, bright friendly eyes, a fair amount of dark hair, slightly threaded with silver, receding a little in front. He walked with vigor, like a great commander, and when with other men he impressed me that he was a born leader.

The Regents were also fortunate in securing Dr. Moses Gunn for the Medical School, and more fortunate still in getting the afterwards great Andrew D. White, later President of Cornell and United States Ambassador to Berlin. He could teach history as though the great men he told about were his neighbors and the events that rocked the world had happened in his sight.

With these were also Prof. Fasquelle, French teacher and author, Dr. Douglas, chemist, Dr. Brunnnow, and Prof. Watson. Prof. Watson was the active teacher of astronomy, and had charge of the observatory. I spent part of a cold night with him looking at the stars. Other evenings were too cold for me to look at the stars. Instead of the observatory I visited with his sister; she was more to my taste.

Dr. Watson was able to get a college education by his mother doing washing, bless her old heart. She earned her reward in a worthy son. He won fame as a finder of comets and a lot of new planets. We have not yet utilized them but they may help when we get our air service and radio fully developed.

But the crowning act of the Regents was in 1859, by their adding a Law Department, making the college a complete University. The first class, less than 100, was composed of young lawyers and men who had studied some time and were graduated with a one-year course. The second (my class) about 150, and succeeding classes, were required to take two years. The graduation of the second class in Law was a great event to me and reached a climax in April, 1861, when



our class was assembled in the Presbyterian Church to get our degrees—LL.B. on parchment. When Dr. Tappan handed a roll to me the world looked rosy—yet the pride soon passed—I had doubts then of knowing enough to justify those mystic letters as exponents after my name. I used them but once on my letter heads.

I left with the law department a thesis, required by the rules, on the Latin maxim, "Qui facit per alium, facit per se." Probably my thesis aided in settling this principle for all time, for I have since never heard it disputed.

Can you imagine some thousands of years after the London bridge is destroyed, a bunch of savants digging in the ruins of the U. of M. finding this thesis and saying, "Ah! here is something new!"

On graduation morning we were all furnished (out of the air) a copy of a burlesque programme, with its pungent punches. One part stays with me yet. (Isn't it curious how a ridiculous, utterly inconsequential thing or event will occupy space in one's memory? I wonder if, in the remote future when we are sitting on a cloud playing a harp, we'll recall these fool things and miss a note.)

Two brothers who failed to get on as fast as might be expected, had been freshmen for two years and failed. The programme had their appearance heralded—"The Gordoni (their names were Gordon) will sing their favorite tune:

"When we've been here ten thousand years  
Bright shining as the sun,  
We've no less days to sing Tap's praise  
Than when we first begun."

The selection and securing of the services of Thomas M. Cooley, James V. Campbell and Charles I. Walker as the first Law Instructors for this new department was the culmination of luck and wisdom.

While two of them were probably not college men they had taken a full course in the school of hard knocks and held the

unwritten diplomas of wide experience. This gave them instant foresight of the training the boys most needed to prepare them for strenuous and successful work wherever they might afterwards hang out their new shingles.

To speak of these three Law Professors and their work in the space permitted, words are utterly inadequate. Two of them became authors of great Elementary Law Books, oft quoted authority in all the Courts of these United States.

Prof. Cooley was somewhat of a wag and if a student was inattentive or, from too strong a dinner, lapsed into a nap, Cooley was sure to see, and call his name, which required the student to stand, and the victim slept no more. Cooley was kindness and helpfulness itself to students. He worked in the library, close to a big stove filled with hard maple wood, usually with his overcoat on, and had a wild Irish boy, Ike Marsden, copy his lectures and bring his books. Marsden grew to be a first class lawyer and became Attorney General of the State and Judge of the Supreme Court. For his work for the Professor, Marsden was allowed to sleep in this office and board himself. The boys who worked won; mother's pampered pets dropped out or fell behind.

Prof. Campbell was a fine looking, well-built man with a shock of silver gray hair. He talked like a book, but a question brought the clearest and fullest explanation on any abstruse point, so that the obtuse student knew it, at the time, at least.

Prof. Walker was very practical, illustrating his lectures by cases he then had, or had previously tried in Detroit or Washington, making a real photograph of each step in a real law suit, the pivotal points on which the case turned and why, and made most clear by his direct and concise statement.

Walker, I think, was not a school man but well grounded in his own way of pronouncing a word. "Lien" was to him a word of two syllables. His historical lecture of the school and its founder gave him the opportunity to try his Latin, by em-

phatically saying, "Universita (short a) of Michigana" (long a).

Alas, they are dead and gone, if not quite forgotten, but their influence, example and precept went with their students all over these states, influencing and aiding in controlling citizens, courts and states; never ending.

A few years since I read in some paper that Michigan University had more members of Congress and Judges on the Bench than any three other Universities. The State may justly be proud of this institution; of Washtenaw county and Ann Arbor.

When I was there Judge Lawrence was Circuit Judge. A big man, Mr. Hawkins, often "half seas over," was prominent as defendant's attorney, in criminal and damage cases, and Beaks and Abel, Gov. Alpheus Felch, and Seaman and Root, (in whose office I read), Mr. Joslin from Ypsilanti and Humphreyville of Saline, are all I recall. Seaman was author of "Progress of Nations."

In those times shorthand and typewriters were unknown. If a copy was needed, the pen was used. I had spent some time in Bryant and Stratton business college learning the Spencerian system of penmanship, with flourish capitals covering two or three lines.

Mr. Root gave me a long bill in Chancery to copy. I now had use for my fine capital letters. Proud of my job I handed it to Mr. Root. After a glance he said, "Young man, that's too ornate. Copy it again." I looked at Webster to see what "ornate" meant and then made a new copy. Spencer has had no charms for me since.

Gov'r Felch was a model lawyer and gentleman, a handsome white-haired old man, then about 80, and was known to the bar as Brother Plausible.

Ann Arbor in 1859 had a population of about 5,000. I do not recall any very fine buildings, the College structures were extremely plain; no fine churches, hotels or stores. The trees

and many of the yards were beautiful, the streets and walks quite ordinary—typical Sinclair Main Streets.

The city must have been licensed, as saloons existed, and Hankstaffer had a real beer garden and his hall was popular with a large student patronage. I don't recall much drunkenness nor much talk about it.

One tragedy, while I was there, left a lasting impression. A young student of about twenty years of age, country bred, in the Literary Department, who never had touched alcohol in any form, was selected to go to Bowdoin College in Maine to represent the U. of M. in a contest among schools. I think he was a poet; he brought home the laurels.

His schoolmates celebrated and forced their champion to drink and drink, holding him and pouring the liquor into him, until he was limp and speechless. Drunk themselves, they tried to revive him, drenching him under a pump. Failing in their efforts, he was left in a woodshed where his body was found the next morning. Nothing could be learned at the inquest, and the sad sequel of this boy's victory for his University was hushed up.

I've often wondered how his drunken companions afterward felt and how they silenced their accusing consciences.

The Lyceum and popular lecture course then flourished, instead of Movie Pictures, and was well patronized by students. Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglas, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bayard Taylor, Cassius M. Clay, Anson Burlingame and many others were there.

In the campaign of 1860 Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant, a Vermont Yankee, Senator from Illinois, candidate for president against Lincoln, addressed the students at the depot about seven o'clock in the morning. He was for years the idol of his party, a wonderfully able, self made man—who never played football.

The Law is said to be a jealous mistress but her charms may be overcome, her most devoted lovers seduced by the root of all evil, as witness Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, now

superman coach for baseball and the distinguished Wm. Hayes, late ex-Postmaster General of the United States, now putting his time and talent into Movie Pictures. With these shining examples little can be said of Red Grange aberration.

Ann Arbor in 1860 was not the Ann Arbor that it is now. Then everything was commonplace, with little taste and unattractive. An old bridge across a river, that a tourist would never care to see again; on the northeast side some tumble-down, half-abandoned old stores, the occupants having moved up to Court House Square; most of the store buildings had the appearance of being temporary, the builders uncertain as to whether they wanted to remain there long.

The University has changed it all and now the ensemble is extremely attractive and satisfying. The city and fine buildings covering the campus make an architectural gem set on the rugged green hills of the beautified river, now made into a lake, which is a joy to see.

In 1924 I saw Ann Arbor for the first time in 60 years and could not recall a single feature. The city had changed, the Court House had changed, the hotels had changed, the little old river had been made into a beautiful lake with fine parks on its banks. The few plain old College buildings, where we absorbed as much law as we could assimilate, had been replaced. The little old Medical College, where on Saturdays we saw the clinics and heard the Physician's views of Medical Jurisprudence, had been replaced by a most beautiful, elaborate and commodious structure with lecture rooms, operating rooms, rest rooms, nurse rooms, consultation rooms; everything to aid in making the M.D.'s as near wise and skilful as possible.

The University buildings—Halls, Library, etc., and the wonderful Law Court given to his Alma Mater by a student graduate, seemed to my untrained eye the acme of art, most happily combining all the useful with all the beautiful, and made me wish I was a boy again.

Another thing that gives color to the picture now is the



PICTURE OF MR. AND MRS. CHAFEE, ON HIS  
85TH BIRTHDAY

conspicuous Co-eds with their sparkle and grace. The moving views offered on the campus, streets and in class rooms with their rainbow dresses, short skirts, and bobbed hair certainly conspire to make a young man, or even an old one, quote Oliver Wendell Holmes', "I love to look on a scene like this."

Considering these scenes from the point of view of an octogenarian, it will be readily admitted the imagination of youth will not affect any opinion expressed.

Women in 1860 wore long dresses, dragging on the walk, often heavy and tight wasp-waisted corsets, sometimes curious bustles,—later, wide expanding hoops several feet in diameter; ankles were sacred and invisible; a garter was very, very sinful and to show or see one was anathema. The girl who climbed a fence or mounted a horse, displaying this charming contrivance, or the boy's sharp eyes that found it, were desperately wicked.

Ann Arbor has surely changed; ankles now are knee high, often enhanced by graceful calves, and a one-eyed man may look at leisure; corsets if used at all have gone down to unknown depths. The past and the present don't near meet. No change is more obvious. As a chronicler of the old times I am neutral.

In 1860 we had little or no games—unless as Mark Twain expresses it, "Euchre or Seven Up." Now the University has a magnificent stadium, big enough to furnish seats for all the people in a county to see the ball games.

Having mentioned the subject of athletics, here let me add that to an old fogey, when he sees the number of games played at these stadia annually with hundreds of thousands in attendance, and estimates the money spent to attend them, plus the numerous school and city contests in every city and hamlet in the United States for football, baseball, volley ball, prize fights (masquerading as sparring matches), wrestling matches, golf, etc., etc., etc., and autos to carry the crowds, he can't help wondering if law, medicine and mathematics, busi-



ness or farming are needed any more; if gasoline and hard roads alone will care for the world. He wonders how Washington and Webster and Eliot and Lincoln and Garfield and Vanderbilt, Edison and Burbank, Morgan and Wanamaker, Marshall Field and Armour and Swift could have done so well, lacking this essential training. One wonders if the spirits of these gentry can appreciate what they lost by not sitting on the benches and shouting their heads off at the success of the teams. I've often pondered, if it's a health maker, why have the flower of the school to do the active work and leave the spindling anaemics to languish?

But boys, I beg pardon. I'm past criticizing, I'm reminiscing. I repeat, however, that we did not have them in Ann Arbor in 1860, and yet got along fairly well at extremely low expense. Board and room, (not the best) at \$2.50 a week.

I don't think there was a golf club in the city or a tennis racket in the county. There were a few pairs of boxing gloves, a few Indian clubs and hundreds of balls with which nearly all played the games of the day.

George Foster and I played a safe game of barn ball against the solid end of a near-by church. Some of the boys walked home Friday nights, and exercised their biceps cutting down trees and sawing a week's wood or husking corn; some went fishing or took a hike—hare and hounds.

I don't remember any serious illness for lack of exercise. The student that worked his way through a four-year course was usually healthy. Many took a year off to teach and save enough to put ahead another year. I knew one student, who was physically disabled for doing manual labor, who carried a tin box and peddled jewelry and gimcracks at odd hours.

Another stalwart earned as much as a brick mason does now, by grafting fruit trees. The fine gentlemanly occupation of selling stocks and bonds to suckers was not then in vogue.

Another student named Boyd, who roomed with me, a freshman in the Classical Course, who won \$50, freshman prize for attainment in Latin, was an Irishman and brick mason. Sat-

urdays he would make a cistern or build a chimney or lay a walk, and kept his appetite and muscles in fine order. The last I heard of him he was Mayor of Greeley, Colorado.

In those halcyon days Congress and the Legislature had not enacted laws by which the Federal-State-County-city-township and school district had a high salaried office for one man out of every five tax payers.

Highway commissioners and overseers, painters, carpenters and masons did not ride in autos to and from their work, nor was eight hours ever supposed to be a day.

A man with five or ten thousand dollars in a farm or store and working 310 days a year was expected to make as much as his clerk or the man who helped on the farm.

Those good old days appear to be gone forever.

## LITTLE JOURNEYS IN JOURNALISM

ALBERT BAXTER

BY ERNEST A. STOWE  
Editor *Michigan Tradesman*  
GRAND RAPIDS

AS NEWS editor of the Grand Rapids *Daily Eagle* for several years prior to 1883 I had the blessed privilege of occupying a desk in the same room with Albert Baxter, who was connected with that publication twenty-seven years—twenty-two years as chief editorial writer and managing editor. I have met many men in my time, but I have never enjoyed the friendship of a more even tempered man than Mr. Baxter. Almost wholly self educated he wrote strong English, utterly devoid of grammatical or rhetorical errors. He was wise in the ways of the world and detected and detested sham and pretense. He was tenacious of his own opinions, but was generously liberal in his treatment of those who did not agree with him and always gave a willing ear to any one who thought he had a grievance or imagined he had been unfairly dealt with. On the fundamental principles of the Republic he was well grounded and as one of the founders of the Republican party he was a capable and convincing expounder of its doctrines and limitations. During the time he was editor of the *Eagle* he never permitted a word to be used in any department which would cause a child to ask a question which could not be answered in polite society. For many years the best families in Grand Rapids—especially those which had young children—would not permit any daily paper but the *Eagle* to be left at their homes. He was equally careful to avoid the use of any term which tended to reflect on any man's religion. As a case in point, I recall a visit to the office of Joseph Houseman, whose cousin, Julius Houseman, was elected Congressman that day

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The first of this series of articles appeared in the Magazine for January, 1926.

over a Republican opponent. The caller addressed Mr. Baxter substantially as follows: "Mr. Baxter, this has been a long and bitter campaign. You have said some pretty unpleasant things about my cousin, but I want to thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart, without any reference to the outcome which we will not know until this evening, that no one, in reading your political articles, could receive the impression that my cousin was a Jew."

On his retirement from the *Eagle*, Mr. Baxter devoted six years to the preparation and compilation of Baxter's *History of Grand Rapids and Kent County*, which is by far the most dependable and exhaustive compendium of the kind ever issued. It was the irony of fate that he should have been greatly wronged by the publisher, who failed to keep his agreement as to compensation, so that the intense effort Mr. Baxter gave his history for six years became literally a labor of love, so far as the author is concerned. This piece of treachery caused his much annoyance and inconvenience; in fact, forced him to accept the kindly offices of friends during the last years of his life.

The intimate details of Mr. Baxter's useful and honorable life were written by himself for Baxter's *History* and as they can be absolutely relied on, I ask that they be published as a part of this brief tribute to one of the most unselfish, generous hearted men I ever knew; a man who was faithful to every trust and never disappointed either friend or foe in seeing that he got what he had coming to him.

ALBERT BAXTER is of early New England lineage, through each of the four families of his grandparents. Their progenitors were among the colonists who came across the Atlantic in the period from 1620 to 1650. A large number in each line of descent served this country in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War for the Union. His father, Eber Hubbard Baxter, and his mother, Irene (Child) Baxter, died in Cascade, Michigan; the former, in 1879, aged

80 years; the latter in 1871, aged 69 years. Albert Baxter is the oldest of seven sons and six daughters who reached adult life, and of whom five brothers and five sisters are living at the time of this writing. He was born August 3, 1823, in a log cabin by the bank of Mad River in Moretown, Washington county, Vermont. His parents were poor, his father a farmer, and during the following eight years moved seven times and lived in five log houses. In their poverty they were not envied, for they came honestly to that estate. In boyhood he attended the district schools, and then for two terms a village academy; afterward taught school in Vermont and in Wisconsin, whither he went in 1845. On a farm, in youth, he plowed, planted, sowed and harvested; cleared heavily timbered land, split rails and made fences, laid stone wall, dug ditches and chopped wood—in short, performed almost every kind of labor known to farm work, with the primitive implements used in those days (wages about half the present rates, but they helped the family)—and later turned his attention to mechanical trades. Soon after he was twenty years of age he purchased of his father the remaining time of his minority, giving his note therefor. All the money he had previously owned or handled for his own use would not amount to five dollars. After paying his father for his time, with interest, he started west and reached Milwaukee with about \$2.50 in his pocket. His savings of the following four months he loaned to a friend and lost. In 1846 he came to Grand Rapids; loaned here to a needy friend the little more that he had earned, and lost that. During the next five months he was prostrated with chills and fever. Then he read law for a time, meanwhile working eight hours a day in a carriage shop, found his bodily health unequal to the task, gave up law, and during the succeeding seven years followed carriage-making and painting. February 22, 1849, he married Elvira E., daughter of Joel Guild. A daughter born of this union died young. Mrs. Baxter died June 5, 1855, in Fayston, Vermont, and her remains were laid to rest in Fulton Street Cemetery, Grand Rapids. February 22, 1854, he was a

delegate at the Free Democratic State Convention, in Jackson, which first nominated K. S. Bingham for Governor of Michigan. Otherwise he has never participated in active politics, and never sought nor held official position; except that of Notary Public for near a quarter of a century—an office practically without emolument. In the summer of 1854 he abandoned his shop and spent the next three-quarters of a year at the East, in a fruitless effort to win back health to his invalid wife. In August, 1855, he entered the office of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, as business and editorial assistant, stayed until July, 1860; went to Detroit and worked awhile on the *Tribune*; lost his health; was nearly two years an invalid; then was engaged as a clerk and part of the time in the lumber woods until the fall of 1865, when he again entered the *Eagle* office and occupied the editorial chair for about twenty-two consecutive years, laboring zealously as best he might for the public good. As to how well or poorly he succeeded, the files of that journal contain the only continuous testimony; and, as only two copies of it now exist, the proof is substantially buried in oblivion. Politically, Mr. Baxter is a Republican; religiously or morally, he makes no profession other than to strive to be honest and kind. Financially, he has been unsuccessful; with misfortune he is familiar and likewise has personal knowledge of the distresses of many other people. Coming crippled into life, he has never enjoyed robust health. The result of his latest work—the most exacting, onerous and vexing labor of his life (unremunerative withal)—is comprised within the lids of this book. These few waymarks along the path of his experience are sketched by himself, to make sure of their correctness, and—he waits.

# HISTORY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

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## STRENGTHENING FOUNDATIONS

BY IRMA T. JONES

LANSING

**F**ORMATIVE periods in the history of large organizations are not always prolific of striking events. Wherefore, when Mrs. Emma Augusta Fox was elected president of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, there appeared first of all the need for a most careful conservation of resources, of increasing acquaintance and loyalty among members of affiliated clubs, and of winning new clubs to membership in the organization. Clearer ideas of business-like and effective methods of procedure in their own local work were needed in nearly all clubs belonging to the Federation. From the Annual meetings delegates had received new views of the value of parliamentary tactics and went home to spread the leaven among their associates. Rapidly increasing interest in parliamentary law was evident everywhere. Probably no year of the Michigan State Federation has witnessed a greater advance among the women's clubs of Michigan in practical, orderly methods of work than the year 1897. As President of the Federation, Mrs. Fox was invited by many clubs to visit them and to stimulate their club-life by her tactful, clearly defined views on parliamentary law. In review it appears that this particular year was a time of special preparation for the larger undertakings of the oncoming years.

The officers elected at the Detroit Convention were: President, Mrs. Emma Augusta Fox, Detroit; First Vice-president, Mrs. Anna A. Palmer, Saginaw; Second Vice-president, Mrs. Frank E. Withey, Manistee; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lucy W. Bancker, Jackson; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Ambler, Northville; Directors, Mrs. Clara W. Raynor, Adrian; Mrs.

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This series began with the January number, 1926.



I. M. Turner, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Irma T. Jones, Lansing; Mrs. Josephine M. Gould, Owosso.

The second annual meeting of the Michigan State Federation closed with a membership of 81 clubs; during the year 1897, two clubs withdrew, 18 were admitted. The first directory of affiliated clubs was prepared during that year.

The mid-year meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Jackson, where the officers and directors were most delightfully entertained at the home of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lucy W. Bancker. Increase in the number of federated clubs was most satisfactory. Many evidences appeared that the Federation was amply justifying its existence and bringing Michigan club women into closer fellowship for larger endeavors when it had older grown.

Among affiliated clubs was developing a realization that prompt and orderly methods in business transactions were an imperative necessity. Owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the Board of Managers, many problems were faced. For example, "What printing can we afford? Shall the Federation attempt to give financial support to *The Interchange*? How shall the unavoidable expense of Board meetings be met most economically? How can we pay the eminent workers invited to address the Federation?" etc., etc. These questions were given most earnest and conscientious consideration by the Board at Jackson.

At the third annual held in the Masonic Temple, Saginaw, in 1897, ninety-seven clubs were represented by 149 delegates. Two City Federations were members of the Federation,—the Jackson City Federation claimed to be the oldest City Federation in the United States; its object having been to raise money to procure lecturers, eminent persons who had made a success in some special line of study or work. The Detroit City Federation by its delegates sent greetings to the Michigan State Federation, and best wishes for a successful convention, also reporting that all expenses incurred on behalf of the con-

vention of 1896 in Detroit, had been met by the entertaining clubs without a deficit and with much satisfaction.

Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, who had been elected Honorary President of the Federation at the time of its organization and also member of the Board of Managers for two years, was re-elected Honorary president. The presence of Mrs. Stone, at that time 83 years old but with mental vigor undimmed, was a benediction to the Convention.

An interesting incident of the Saginaw Convention was the reading of a letter of regret, addressed to Mrs. Fox, President of the Federation, by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Because it reveals the fostering friendliness of the officers of the General Federation in those early years, some paragraphs from that letter are quoted here. Mrs. Henrotin wrote:

I regret extremely that I will not be able to be present at the meeting of your State Federation. So many State Federations meet during October and November, and are separated by such great distances, that it is impossible for me to be present in the body at more than one quarter of them, but I am with you in spirit, and will you present to your general officers and the delegates assembled a cordial greeting from me?

When I was elected in Philadelphia in 1894 State Federations were few in number, and now, November, 1897, the following have been organized auxiliary to the General: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Washington, Utah, Nebraska; Florida and Alabama have formed State Federations, but have not yet joined the General. Indiana has called a meeting of the Indiana Clubs to form a State Federation in February, 1898. Many of these State Federations are very large, Iowa leading with 200 clubs in its membership. It has been my policy to encourage the formation of State Federations, as I have felt the welfare and prosperity of The General were synonymous with the welfare of the States.

At the Biennial in 1896 in Louisville the public school system of the country was adopted as the special line of study and effort of the General Federation, and in response to a circular sent by the Com-

mittee appointed by the General, on Education, a committee composed of three or more was appointed by each State Federation on the same subject, to secure uniformity of action and to assist if possible in educating public opinion to make the public school system of America the most efficient in the world. \* \* \* I have attended many of the meetings for organization of the State Federations and many annuals, and I can testify to the practical results which the formation of these State Federations have achieved in all that tends towards the higher good of the State. It has aroused a feeling of State pride and of State solidarity; has united States which geographically or through other reasons, have been lacking in a feeling of State solidarity. I have noted with ever increasing happiness the fraternal spirit which is generated by the formation of the State Federation. The lives of all delegates attending the annual meetings are enriched by the new friends and the new interests which these meetings bring into them.

There are one or two considerations which I may venture to make to you regarding the relationship of the General and State Federations: Briefly, it is only through perfect reciprocity that we are mutually benefited. \* \* \* The General Federation is so great an organization that in the nature of things it is held together only by your loyal cooperation and your affection, and more and more it will become the medium through which the great State Federations will coordinate and bring to the Biennial of the General their best speakers, their best workers and best thinkers.

When the State Federation met at Saginaw for its third annual convention, the manifest enthusiasm, and all reports of officers and committees showed most remarkable gains in three short years. Especially had all standing committees done admirable and faithful work.

The Legislative Committee, and that to Advance the Interests of Women at the University of Michigan,—committees appointed by the president, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, by a vote of the Federation at the Detroit Annual, made valuable and suggestive reports which led to unexpectedly important and helpful action by the Michigan State Federation. The Report of the Legislative Committee read at this Saginaw Convention is so fundamental and historical that it is here given in full.

*Report of Legislative Committee*

The first Legislative measure considered by your committee was the appropriation for Traveling Libraries; petitions and letters were forwarded to every club, showing the necessity of, and the benefits to be derived from these Libraries; letters were sent to the committees, both in the House and Senate, to which this appropriation was referred, also to influential members setting forth the great educational gain to the State.

Later in the session every effort was made by your Committee to bring before the members of both houses the work done throughout the country in this line; articles were sent to local papers, and addresses made in its behalf by your chairman.

The appropriation of \$4,000 asked for was granted, and Mrs. Spencer informs me that the demand for these Libraries is steadily increasing.

The same line of work was followed in reference to the bill known as the Kimmis Bill—appointing women on the Boards of Asylums for the Insane. Petitions were forwarded to every club, letters stating reasons for and giving statistics from other states were sent to each club and to every member of the Senate. The bill passed the House without opposition, but was defeated in the Senate. Mr. Kimmis also introduced a bill—Providing that all insane, feeble-minded and epileptic female patients be placed under the immediate charge of women, physicians and attendants.

All our efforts were directed to secure this bill, it passed the House. A hearing was given March 31st. Among the many able women who spoke in favor of the bill was Mrs. May Stocking Knaggs of your Legislative Committee. The bill was lost.

Governor Pingree appointed Mrs. Jane M. Kinney of Port Huron, Member of the Board of Control for Pontiac Asylum for the Insane, term 6 years.

Mrs. Dunning, a member of your Legislative Committee, has been instrumental in securing the passage of "Act No. 200 TO INCORPORATE SOCIETIES FOR THE STUDY OF LITERATURE, FOR GENERAL CULTURE AND FOR EDUCATIONAL AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK."

This act permits a corporation when formed under the above law to hold real and personal estate, to hire, purchase or erect suitable buildings for its accommodation, etc.

We would recommend that we make the Traveling Library our special care, it enables study clubs to be formed in rural districts and small towns beyond the reach of public libraries, and is proving a great educational factor.

We would recommend that women be appointed on the Boards of

Asylums for the Insane, on the "State Board of Education" and on the "State Board of Corrections and Charities." And that women physicians be employed in all public institutions where women are inmates.

We may not be able to accomplish all this at once but let us work along this line. Michigan is far behind most of the eastern and many of the western states in this respect.

We would recommend that as a federation of clubs we lend our influence to encourage the appointment or election of qualified women to those educational and philanthropic positions now open to them. There are scores of women eminently fitted, with time and means at their disposal, to fill these positions with credit to themselves and benefit to the State."

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

MRS. BISHOP ANDREWS, Chairman,

MRS. MAY STOCKING KNAGGS,

MRS. FLORENCE M. DUNNING.

The Federation had in those days no "Manuals" for the preservation of valuable reports, hence it seems worth while to include in this record another important report given at the Saginaw Convention, showing the trend of federated endeavor at that time. This report is given verbatim:

To the President and Members of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs:

Your Committee for the Advancement of the Interests of Women, at the University of Michigan, beg leave to report that they have carefully investigated and conferred in regard to the interests of women at the University of Michigan. They report that they find the following things to criticise in the University of Michigan:

I. There are only a few women assisting in the teaching of the various departments. Your committee wish to draw especial attention to this lack of representation of women at our University, in this capacity, because it is in this field that women who have been graduates from this University, and who expect to make the imparting of knowledge their life-work ought to have the opportunity of testing their capabilities, and of preparing themselves and proving their ability to take upon themselves the larger work of a professorship.

II. There is but one woman professor, in the whole of the University, when the large and increasing proportion of women students at the University of Michigan would seem to demand many more.

III. There are no women on the Board of Regents of the Univer-

sity of Michigan. It is this deficiency that your Committee wish especially to emphasize.

Your Committee recommends that the members of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs give their individual effort towards changing and remedying this great injustice to the women students, in the University of Michigan and to all women, in the State of Michigan.

(Signed)

OCTAVIA WILLIAMS BATES, Chairman,  
ELIZA SUNDERLAND,  
ELLA THOMAS,  
LOUISE B. STICKNEY.

Ann Arbor, Michigan,  
November 8, 1897.

There is little reason to doubt that from this calling attention to the interests of women at our Michigan University by the able members of this committee grew the growing recognition of the possibilities of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone and the Alice Freeman Palmer endowments which materialized in later years.

The principal addresses and subjects presented at this third annual convention were:

"The Educational Work of Women's Clubs," by Eliza R. Sunderland, Ph. D., Ann Arbor.

"A Woman's Name," by Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Washington.

"Michigan—Romance and Heroism in Its History," by Mrs. Sarah W. George, Ypsilanti.

"Our Educational System," Mrs. J. F. Pease, Big Rapids.

"The Relation of Women to Our State Charitable Institutions," Mrs. J. E. St. John, Lansing.

"The Relation of the Club to the City," Mrs. Florence M. Dunning, Battle Creek.

"How Shall a Busy Housekeeper Find Time for the Club?" Mrs. Jessie B. McKinney, Sault Ste. Marie.

"How Shall a Busy Club Woman Find Time for Her Housekeeping?" Mrs. Ida F. W. Delano, Saginaw.

Thursday Evening Addresses were:—

"Hospitality," Denny Grace Dowling, M. D., Muskegon.

An Illustrated Lecture, "Art for Women's Clubs," Miss Anna Caulfield, Grand Rapids.



The musical features of the program left nothing to be desired in the way of enjoyment. The Saginaw Reading Club tendered the Federation a reception in the rooms of the West Side Club in the Barnard Block which was attended by fully 800 guests.

The sessions of the convention were held in the Masonic Temple. Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, Dean of Women at the University of Michigan, in response to the urgent request of the Club women met with the Federation for the first time at Saginaw, 1897. In a report of the Convention written by Dr. Mosher and printed in the *Ann Arbor Democrat*, Dr. Mosher said:

There were four striking features of interest brought out during the meetings. First, The beautiful administration of business. Dr. Mosher wrote that although she has attended meetings for twenty years, never but once had she seen this woman's meeting excel in the excellence of order kept. Mrs. Emma A. Fox of Detroit, president of the federation and teacher of parliamentary law, conducted the meetings with such regularity that even whispering was suppressed except at stated intervals. Dr. Mosher thought it was worth while going to the meetings just to watch the dispatch.

Second, The spirit of the whole Federation was for Education and service to others.

Third, Loyalty to woman was strongly in evidence. A feeling of camaraderie between woman and woman has been and is being built up by the Clubs.

Fourth, A forcible note was struck for making the club a help to the home. \* \* \* If rightly managed the club will bring fresh life and new interest into the home.

Mrs. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone writing her "Impressions" for the *Kalamazoo Telegraph* after this convention remarked upon the entire forgetfulness of self which characterized the papers and discussions of the meeting, and quoted the now familiar lines of Kipling's *L'Envoi*, "And no one shall work for money and no one shall work for fame," as the very spirit of the Federation.



## MRS. JAMES H. CAMPBELL: AN APPRECIATION

BY WALTER E. BANYON

BENTON HARBOR

SEVERAL years ago, during the pre-war period, there was held in the city of Grand Rapids, a banquet to celebrate the achievements of the descendants of those sturdy Dutch pioneers from Holland who had settled in the valley of the Grand River in 1846-47.

The occasion was a notable one and was distinguished by the presence of men noted in the political, professional, commercial, and social life of Grand Rapids and the surrounding cities. The Governor of the State, Hon. Chase S. Osborn, was a guest of honor, and contributed one of his characteristic addresses to the program, lauding the thrift and sobriety of the Dutch element of our population. The other speakers pointed with pride to names of Holland descent on the signs of the leading business and financial houses and concerns in the Grand River valley, and told how the manufactured products of those concerns had a name and a fame known throughout the world.

As a concession to the social and cultural side of the occasion, one of the ladies was introduced to speak for a few moments in an impromptu manner upon the history of the Grand River valley. Now history at a banquet of tired business men, is usually about as interesting as the annual report of the Undertakers' Association, and no doubt many would have preferred to listen to a selection by the band in preference to being dragged over the trails which Rix Robinson and Louie Campau had made through the Grand River wilderness.

The speaker began with the simple narrative of Rix Robinson the fur trader coming into the Grand River Valley in 1820 to trade with the Indians. How that pioneer in the fur trade had trading posts at Grand Rapids and Ada, Mich., and told the story of his meeting with Madame La Framboise, one of the

most picturesque and romantic figures in the history of the Old Northwest.

The interest of the audience was intrigued and they listened with pleasure to the speaker's delineation of the rugged character of Louie Campau, and the charming description of the personality of the petite Sophie de Marsac Campau, and about how Louie Campau came in 1815, a Coureur de Bois and fur trader who could speak to the red man in his own language.

The speaker sketched with broad strokes, the leading events and characters which had passed across the stage in the drama of the Canoe and Covered Wagon in the Grand River Valley. She told how Joseph La Framboise married the beautiful French and Indian girl at Mackinaw in 1796—how every winter they came to the Grand River Valley to trade for furs with the Ottawa Indians and with the coming of Spring returned to Mackinaw quite in the fashion of our modern tourist. She told how Madame La Framboise was the toast of the garrison at Mackinaw—and her daughter the wife of Captain Pierce, a brother of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States. She wove a halo of romance about the beautiful halfbreed whose descendants are numbered with the bravest of the officers of our American Army.

The speaker then pictured the coming of Dr. Van Raalte in the winter of 1846 to the present location of Holland—and how his party followed in the Spring of 1847, having been enroute from Rotterdam since Sept. 14, 1846. She told of the privations and hardships endured by these sturdy Dutch pioneers and how they came to establish a center for a united and spiritual life and to labor for God's Kingdom. Joseph La Framboise, Louie Campau and Rix Robinson came with only a commercial purpose—to grasp what they could from the Indians—and all of them died penniless and almost in obscurity—but Dr. Van Raalte and his party that sailed from the homeland to a strange country on the American Brig "The Southerner" came with religious ideals and their descendants became rich. "Will their descendants, like Louie Campau and



CAROLINE P. (MRS. JAMES H.) CAMPBELL



Rix Robinson, be satisfied with the material possessions which perish," said the speaker, "or will they possess and enlarge upon the spiritual life and ideals of their ancestors. I have confidence that they will vindicate the heritage which has been passed on to them."

The speaker sat down amid an embarrassing silence—the audience seeming to wonder if the speaker was pinching their feet with the Dutch shoes of their ancestors—when all at once there broke forth a great salvo of applause—some one having realized that it was a call to rededicate themselves to higher spiritual living and achievement. The speaker was Mrs. James H. Campbell, a former Regent of Sophie De Marsac Campau Chapter, D. A. R. of Grand Rapids. Her speech received the congratulations of Chase S. Osborn, as being the best of the evening, a fitting tribute to the Holland Pioneers and a challenge to their children.

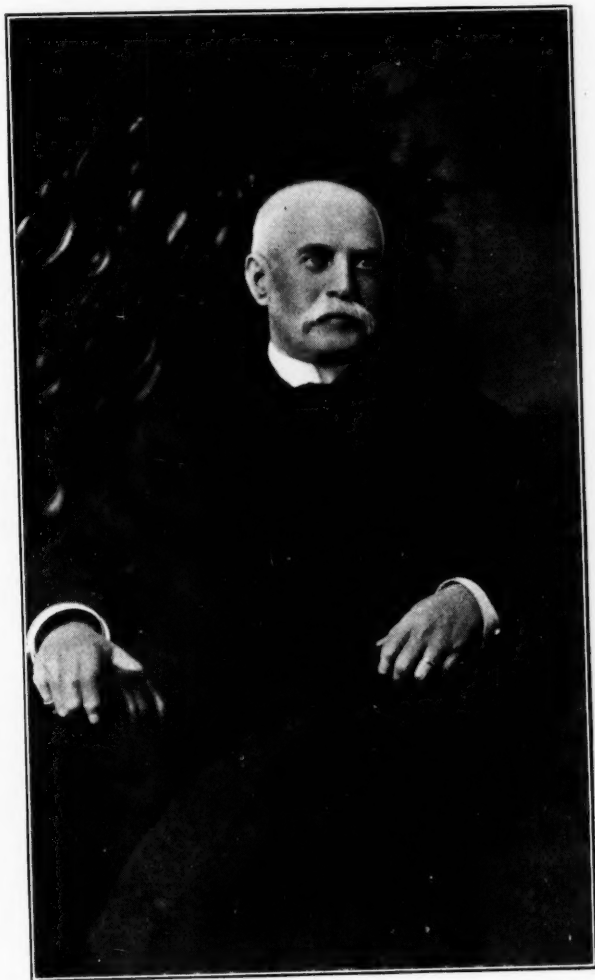
Caroline Portman Campbell was the daughter of Rev. James H. Portman and Caroline Miner, and was born at Marshall, Mich., in 1859. Marshall was settled by blue blooded pioneers in the early 30's who brought with them the evidence and traditions of the finest culture of New England and the South, and nowhere along the Old Territorial Trail was there a finer group of people. Marshall homes had "atmosphere" and plenty of mahogany side boards. Rev. James Portman was the son of John Portman who came into Michigan with his family of children and settled in the vicinity of Vicksburg in 1836, thus on her father's side the roots of the family life descended deep into the pioneer soil of Michigan. The pioneers of those days were deeply religious and their recreations consisted largely of revivals, church services and prayer-meetings. At one of these meetings, James Portman "experienced" religion and was duly baptised in the spirit of the Baptist Church. Folks don't "experience" religion any more—most of them subscribe to the roll of membership—but in those days a conversion was a real spiritual experience with immersion in the spring-fed waters of Dowagiac or Portage Creek at the end

of it. A two-year term at Meadville Academy, Pa., finished James Portman for the ministry and he returned to Marshall with the title of Reverend and a reputation for speaking forthrightly and with persuasive eloquence. Some of the old pioneers of Berrien County who in after years sat under Elder Portman's preaching, thought that Wendell Phillips would be worth listening to if he could deliver a set speech as well as Elder Portman could preach impromptu at a funeral. There are still people living at Watervliet and Benton Harbor who remember Elder Portman's dissertations upon the salient passages of Scripture.

Rev. Portman was honored with the Captaincy of a company that went from Calhoun County to the Civil War, afterwards becoming Chaplain for the Regiment. After the war he re-entered the ministry of the Baptist Church and held charges at Marshall, Dowagiac, Lyons, Benton Harbor, Watervliet, and Hartford.

His daughter, Caroline Belzora Portman, and son Homer Portman entered into the experiences of a minister's life in all these places—both of them being popular with the young people who are supposed to have a worldly influence upon ministers' sons and deacons' daughters—society welcomed them enthusiastically in every community.

In 1870-72 Rev. Portman was preaching at Benton Harbor and Caroline Belzora Portman was then about thirteen years old. One morning she was walking down Pipestone Street with her father, when they saw a bearded, bent old man approaching. Rev. Portman stopped and said, "Caroline, here comes a man who was done a great injustice—this town was once named after him—he was one of its founders—but he was robbed of the honor of naming it." The man was Sterne Brunson who with Charles Hull, and Henry C. Morton built the ship canal and made Benton Harbor. The town for a number of years had been called Brunson Harbor—but by legislative enactment, inspired by interested parties, the name was afterwards changed to "Benton Harbor" in honor of Senator Benton



MR. JAMES H. CAMPBELL





of Missouri. Mrs. Campbell said the spirit of historical research was then and there born within her and her subsequent career as an investigator of historical facts were based upon that incident. Rev. Portman left the ministry in 1879 and was appointed Superintendent of the State Fish Hatcheries, establishing a station in Berrien County near Watervliet. The family life at this place was most interesting and filled with picturesque episodes, including the establishing of the home in an abandoned mill after the farmhouse had been burned to the ground with the loss of many valuable possessions.

Rev. Portman passed away in Benton Harbor in 1884 and his funeral was one of the largest ever held in that community. He was buried on the "Miner" lot at Marshall.

We have purposely given Rev. Portman considerable space in this narrative to show the background and the real formative influence in the life and career of the woman who was always "the minister's daughter," Caroline Belzora Campbell.

Ministers wives have never received all the credit for their husbands' success that the Lord and the ministers themselves know is due these wonderful helpmeets and handmaidens, for making ends meet, children behave, deacons decorous, and congregations harmonious.

Rev. Portman had one of these wonderful women for a wife, Caroline A. Miner of Marshall. She was one of several children of Alvin G. Miner and was as beautiful, pious and patient as a minister's wife could or should be and her line ran way back to "Thomas Miner" who was buried under a wolf stone in Stonington, Conn. Caroline Portman Campbell was indeed proud of her "Miner" lineage and her mother's traditions and influence must be added to the story which in after years is to represent the "Campbell" legend.

The third influence in the background of Mrs. Campbell's life was that of her husband, Hon. James H. Campbell. Here was a remarkable man of strong character and unusual ability without whose companionship, counsel, guidance and assistance, Mrs. Campbell's tireless labors would oftentimes have been

in vain. His diary covering the period of his life in Grand Rapids, 1890-1920 is a remarkable document and represents the Golden Age of professional, social and cultural activity in the life of that city.

These are the figures that were the most prominent in the conversation and life of Caroline Portman Campbell—the influences that determined the value and extent of her achievements.

Her activities in behalf of historical research covered a period of 40 years and found expression within the following patriotic organizations of which she was an active, contributing and directing member:

Honorary Life President United States Daughters of 1812

Honorary Life Regent Gen. Isaac Shelby Chapter, 1812

Honorary Life Regent Sophie De Marsac Chapter D. A. R.

First Vice President Grand Rapids Historical Society

Honorary Vice President National Society of Michigan Pioneers

Member of Colonial Dames of America; Dames of the Loyal Legion; Daughters of Veterans; Red Cross Board, Grand Rapids; Andrew Jackson Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.; Historic Memorials, State of Michigan; National Comm. Kenmore Association

Foundation Member of Women's Roosevelt Association

Honorary Life Member State Historical Society

Honorary Life Member of Wakefield Association

Honorary Member State Hist. Daughters 1812

In addition to these activities Mrs. Campbell participated in the club life of her city through the Grand Rapids Federated Arts, National Federated Arts, Reviewers Club and Needle Work Guild.

Mrs. Campbell gathered many pebbles of historical truth on the shores of time—and her home was a rich storehouse of this kind of treasure. Pictures, books, manuscripts and letters were hung and stored in profusion and confusion in a manner that would have delighted the heart of any antiquarian or lover

of the antique and beautiful. We could draw an exact parallel between our subject and Dr. Lyman Draper of the Wisconsin Historical Society who made extensive and priceless collections of historical material but never found the place or time when he could pause to arrange, compile and edit his collection.

Whatever Mrs. Campbell did was distinctive—but her name, when the Campbell legend is completed, will perhaps be inseparably linked with the following personal achievements: Discovery and re-adoption of the original State Seal which Lewis Cass had given to Michigan; restoration of the first State Flag and preservation at Lansing; adoption of a Michigan Flag Law by the Legislature in 1911; controversy on the Mary Ball Washington Portrait; restoration of the Copper Block which Michigan had placed in the Washington Monument and which had been defaced by vandals; collection and preservation of the Lucius Lyon papers; research on Ann Allen of Ann Arbor and Virginia.

The story of Mrs. Campbell's travels and investigations in connection with each of these projects was thrilling with romance and history as told in her charming manner. No one could or can set down on paper the inspiration of her presence when her mind was aglow with the romance of searching after historical treasure. Her life was a fragrance as intangible as the beauty of the lilacs which bloom near the resting place of Madame La Framboise at Mackinac Island. Not in the formal style of the historical essayist, with exact dates and accurate measurements of achievements can her influence and accomplishments be visualized and estimated. But in the casual conversation of congenial friends meeting in an atmosphere such as was found in her hospitable home—then and there would her presence be felt and her worth be measured.

For years Mrs. Campbell labored under the handicap of bodily pain and affliction which necessitated frequent visits to the sanitariums and hospitals in search of health, and when urged by physicians to give up her interest in historical re-

search, she was wont to remark that she could not; "as she felt ancestral hands urging her on, and on, and on."

Mrs. Campbell passed away at the Cowie Private Hospital in Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1926, after an operation of a serious nature, and was buried at Marshall where repose the remains of her husband, daughter, father, mother and many members of the "Miner" family.

In her will she left bequests of books and manuscripts to various associations and organizations, together with personal remembrances to relatives and friends—and a large endowment to the University of Michigan to establish a scholarship for research work in Northwest Territorial history.

Mrs. Campbell did not forget Grand Rapids in the distribution of her benefactions, but gave a substantial sum to the Grand Rapids Historical Society, together with books and papers and pictures of historical value to the Grand Rapids Library.

THE FORD COLLECTIONS:  
SOME MORE OLD HOUSEHOLD RELICS

BY HENRY A. HAIGH

IT would seem from the kindly comments on the last article, which described some of the Ford Collection's innumerable old household devices, such as spinning wheels, clocks, cradles, stoves and churns,—that such old articles arouse more interest than things of possibly more importance.

The Collection is very rich in these old familiar devices, which did so much to make life more comfortable for the early pioneers, and it is hard to make more selections from the piles of old contraptions in the Household division to set forth here; but picking at random the following familiar things were selected for illustration:

*Mouse Traps.* These must have been regarded as quite important things by the pioneers, judging from the quantity and kinds that have been handed down, and mice must have been numerous around the wooden habitations and log houses of the settlers.

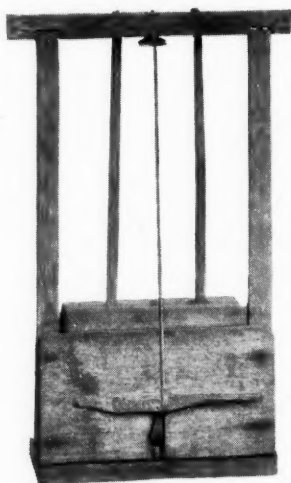
But the pioneers were ingenious and their cleverness was equal to any occasion that mice could create.

If they failed to catch the furry pests at first they probably fell back for consolation upon their rugged philosophy, for one of the pioneers' proverbs was to the effect that,—

"There is no house  
Without a mouse  
Nor throne  
Without a thorn."

Their mouse traps, though mostly amateurish, were of great variety and some were very ingenious. The one shown below is of the "deadfall" variety. The "deadfall" was a clever and common device among the pioneers for destroying wary pests without pain or suffering. It was better than our "Rough on Rats" which causes agony.

*Apple Parers.* These became very important when the pioneers in due time got apple trees to bearing. Apple sauce and apple pies, apple butter and chopped apple for mince pies soon became plentiful and passed from the stage of luxury to that of necessity. Dried apples became a staple article of food. All these apples had to first be pared.



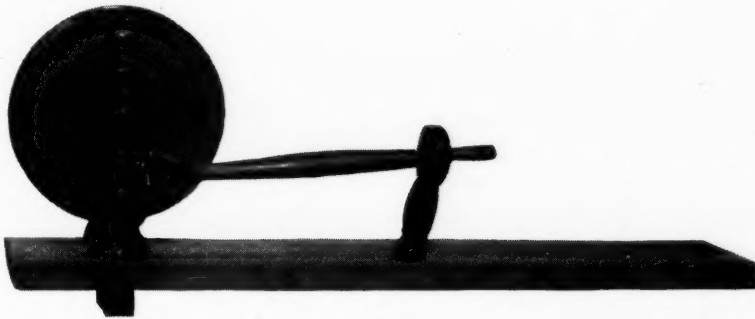
An ancient New England mouse-trap, which killed by the weight of the suspended block. Suggested, doubtless, by the guillotine as it is of that period.

Paring apples by hand is a slow and tiresome process. The pioneers were too ingenious to continue hand labor indefinitely. Unlike the old Egyptians, who still lift water by hand to irrigate their fields along the Nile in just the same crude manner that their ancestors did before the time of the Pharaohs, the American pioneers were always persistently planning for some "short cut" to attain desired ends, some "trick" to save the slow and tiring labor of the hands. Indeed all through the Ford collections, the effort to save labor is apparent.

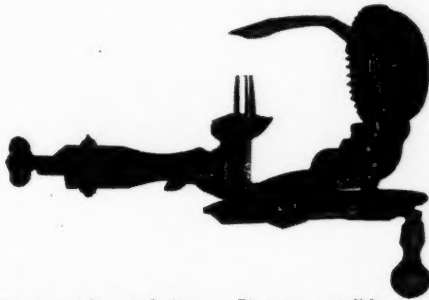
And so mechanical apple parers of many kinds came into vogue. Every household soon got some kind of a "machine" for paring apples. Those shown here will seem familiar to



many who were fortunate enough to have been "raised on a farm". Who that came from the farm can forget what paring apples meant, nor forget the juicy apple sauce, the luscious apple pies and the dandy apple dumplings of those dear old days.



One of the earliest apple-parers. With this, it was necessary to use both hands.



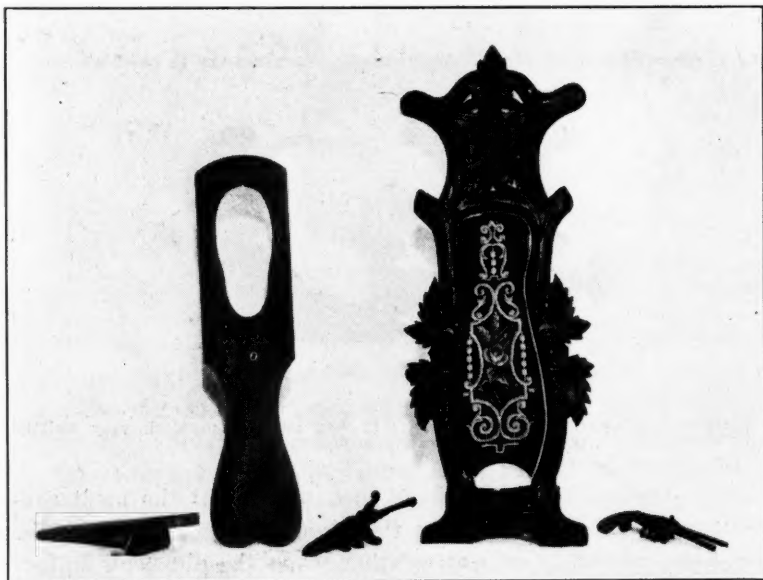
Another apple-parer, advanced type. It was possible to work very swiftly with this machine, which was accurately adjusted.

*Boot Jacks.* The handy boot jack was about the most convenient little trick in the old time home. It was often indispensable, especially in wet weather when the old "cow hides" or "kip skins" would shrink tight. It was no easy thing to get off one's boots after a day of tramping in the mud. All the early boot jacks were home made and very simple. A v-shaped slit in the end of a board, or a shapely crotch of correct size

cut from a nearby forest tree, would hang on to the heel of a boot while the tired foot was pulled out. After a while boot jacks began to be made of metal and were more ornate. Some were divided along the center and had hinges so they could be folded for packing. Some that were made for ladies were quite fancy, some having a screen attachment in front so that the timid creatures could pull off their shoes without showing their shapely ankles. The ladies were very shy in those quaint days about showing even their toes.

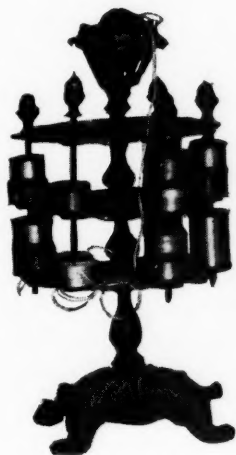
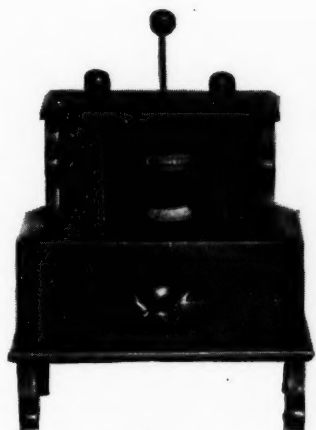
Note in the cut here shown how cleverly and completely the well-turned ankle and shapely curving calf were all concealed.

Not so now. Boot jacks are no longer needed. Trim and pretty ankles are no longer screened.



A series of bootjacks. One of these is the once popular beetle and another is in the form of a pistol, which, broken in half, forms the bootjack. The largest, which is waist-high to the average woman, is a decided concession to the modesty of the "flapper" of the sixties. The lady stepped behind its shelter and putting her foot through the lower opening into the crotch of the jack, the embroidery-covered board swung outward on an upper hinge, effectually concealing a display of dainty ankle.

*Sewing Kits.* In the good old days long gone all sewing was done in the home. Every woman and every girl, no matter of what station or degree, had her sewing kit, her reticule or work box or basket.



Four types of sewing kits, a most important adjunct to the mid-nineteenth century housewife's list of necessities.

The kits shown in the cuts are selected out of many, all interesting, some curious, some ingenious and all very useful in their day.

One does not see sewing kits much more. Sewing is no longer done at home.



Three wooden receptacles, including one mortar and pestle. The largest of these is almost four feet high. They were made of tree sections, hollowed out with the utmost care. Mostly used for holding corn and grain.

*Wooden Receptacles.* Containers of various kinds were not so common in the pioneer period as they are now. We have such a plethora of them that they are almost pests. Wooden boxes, tin boxes, paste-board boxes, shoe boxes, hat boxes, suit boxes and boxes for so many things; they are now a nuisance.

But they were handy and hard to have in early days. The better ones had to be bought and pioneers did not purchase what they could prepare themselves, and so they fell to making them in many wonderful ways.

The best were hewn out of logs. A log cut to the right length, a convenient height of say three feet, was hollowed out by hard persistent work, smoothed and made shapely, with sometimes a cover carefully fitted to the top, and the result was a very becoming and useful jar for flour or meal or grain.



A few huge wooden shovels and paddles carved from a single piece of wood. The shovels were used for grain; the paddles for the old time ovens.

A wooden mortar and pestle was not uncommon in the pioneer home, and served a daily use. If not of much beauty it was an essential and important article in the days when peppers and mustard seed, cinnamon and allspice and the awful peruvian bark had to be ground up. Many of the useful "herbs and roots", annually gathered to guard against the ills of the early days, would have been useless except for the wooden mortar made on the farm.

*Wooden Shovels.* So likewise wooden shovels, made on rainy

days and in the winter evenings in the settlers' homes, were numerous on every frugal farm and performed a constant use the value of which cannot now be told.

Our ancestors made of wood many useful and indispensable things not so made now. Wood was abundant, iron and other metals scarce. Shovels, and very good shovels, were made often of wood, scoops nearly always so. They served their purpose well.

*Old Bottles.* Who that in these modern times has had his tires torn open by broken bottles scattered in the road or beheld the countless horde of useless bottles cluttering every vacant place, can realize the time when a bottle was a treasure and an heir-loom in the home! Yet bottles were often great treasures in the early settlers' homes. Opulence was often indicated by the array of bottles on the pioneer cupboard shelves!



A row of the famous Bennington products. The books were made to hold liquor. The cork may be seen in one of them. The Bennington dog was for mantel decoration and the jolly figure was a bottle. The Bennington creamer, the cow whose tail served as a handle and her mouth as a spout.

They were of many shapes and sizes and many shades of color. "Bennington Bottles", were a special treasure.

The Dearborn Collections show an array of ancient bottles that must be seen to be appreciated. Verily the bottle, in its various forms, has cut a good sized figure in human history.

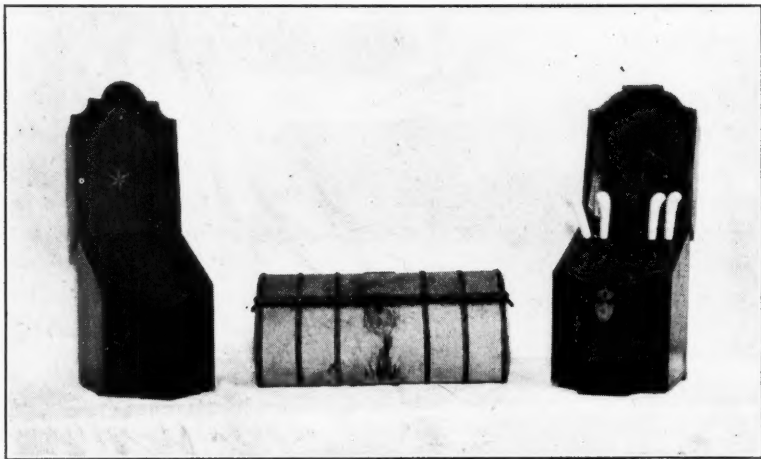
*Knife Boxes.* A wooden box for holding table knives, if well made, with panelled sides and perhaps hand carving on the cover, was a great treasure in the pioneer home.



A row of old bottles, of different shades of amber. The smallest is but a little over an inch in height.



If well filled with good imported knives, perhaps before the time that forks had come in use, it was given a proud place on the settlers' sideboard. It showed respectability and pride, and it presaged coming wealth and taste and love of niceties in life.



Two mahogany knife-boxes, in one of which are placed four porcelain handled knives to illustrate their use. These occupied an important place on the sideboard.

A very small hair trunk, used for traveling. Its small compass enabled it to be readily stowed in the stage "boot."

*Hat Boxes.* Of the boxes prized by pioneers perhaps those for hats were cherished most. Many have been preserved and very many are in the Ford Collections.

Note in the pictures how cleverly some were shaped to fit the hats they held. Hats were highly valued in the frugal days of yore,—not changed with the seasons and thrown away in the wasteful way of many moderns.

*Old China.* Next to the old mahogany and furniture of other woods, brought over by the pioneers, old china was the most prized possession. All crockery, porcelain, china and earthen ware had to be imported. It cost much. Much of it was very beautiful. Hence it was cherished and handed down.



Some bits of old china. The huge soup tureen with its massive ladle, graced many a Thanksgiving table. The plate on the right was issued to commemorate the coming of the railway.

For many years after the sea board was settled much of the earthen ware and china ware and all porcelain products, and even bricks had to be imported. Possession of choice specimens of these valued articles indicated to some extent the family's standing.



A group of old hatboxes and their contents. These came in shapes to suit the style of the period. The tri-cornered hat of revolutionary times, had its tri-cornered box. The one pictured was worn during the Revolutionary War.

The next article will set forth specimens of Old Furniture among the most beautiful and interesting things in the Ford Museum.

## A MICHIGAN GOLD MINE *occuring*

By GEORGE A. NEWETT

ISHPEMING

THE State of Michigan has long been renowned for its mines of copper and iron ore, its deposits of coal, salt, gypsum, talc, graphite, feldspar, quartz, and other minerals and metals, and it has had some notoriety as a producer of gold, the metal that has the greatest attraction of mankind, and for which individuals and nations strive, for which much blood is shed, and which is recognized as the chief offender in the list of the roots of evil. It is the basis of our currency, and for it there is always a ready market, with rarely ever a surplus to interfere with greater outputs.

The existence of gold in the upper peninsula of Michigan has been known for a long time. So far back in our history as the days when our first State geologist, Dr. Douglass Houghton, was examining the rock formations of this region, gold was talked about as occurring here, and there is a story often told of how the Doctor exhibited an eagle's quill filled with the metal. The exact spot from which he obtained the gold was never located; it was while in camp at some place between Ishpeming and L'Anse that he exhibited this gold to his companions. The unfortunate death of the Doctor, who was drowned in Lake Superior while on that exploring expedition, prevented the publication of the facts concerning his discovery.

In January, 1864, DuBois & Williams, analytical chemists of Philadelphia, in assaying specimens of quartz from the old Holyoke mine located several miles north from Ishpeming in the valley of the Dead River were surprised to find gold, the quartz assaying at the rate of several hundred dollars a ton in this metal. They reported their findings back to representatives of the Holyoke company but no attention was paid to it, as there was no thought that gold existed in that section.

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Read at a meeting of the Marquette County Historical Society at Lake Michigan, August 10, 1921.

It is interesting to note that many years later the Fire Centre Gold Mining company did some work near that location and took several thousand dollars' worth of gold from a prospecting shaft sunk in the granite, in which there were many small stringers of quartz. It is also important that there were quartz veins of this character holding gold in small amounts at other places on the property of the company, but they were not sunk upon or given any practical tests to determine their real extent or value.

*Gold mine* It remained for one of the pioneers of Marquette County finally to locate a real gold mine, and to prove that gold did occur here in considerable quantity. This credit belongs to Mr. Julius Ropes, who came to this county in 1858, and to Ishpeming in 1867. Mr. Ropes was a chemist, had a good working knowledge of geology, and a great love for the rocks and for all nature in general. As a chemist he had a great variety of determinations to make. In those days the mining organizations did not maintain laboratories as now. There was no such thing as phosphorus, and about all the furnacemen demanded was an ore that gave the desired quantity of metallic iron. The assaying was done by Mr. Ropes, who was also postmaster, and conducted his laboratory work in a little room at the rear of the postoffice main room. In his capacity of chemist he was called upon to determine the mineral contents of a great many kinds of samples, and among these there would occasionally be brought in by some woodchopper pieces of what the choppers thought was petrified wood. There used to be discussions among the choppers who were providing wood for the charcoal kilns of those days as to whether there could be any such thing as petrified wood, and Mr. Ropes was generally sought because of his skill in determining things geological and mineralogical to decide the controversy. He found the "petrified wood" to be asbestos, and he went into the hills where it was found to learn more about it; it was while on one of these exploring trips in the late seventies that he found outcrops of verde antique marble in the massive serpentine range



JULIUS ROPES





that traverses several sections in towns 47 and 48, ranges 27 and 28. Formerly it was thought that there were no serpentine rocks in this county aside from an exposure at Presque Isle, but Mr. Ropes proved they existed prominently in the Ishpeming field.

I well recall how Mr. Ropes used to polish specimens of marble from the verde antique deposits. They were very beautiful, and he spent much time in grinding and rubbing them. In some of these, chromic iron running as high as 8 per cent was found. The story of the marble range is a highly interesting one. Many parties took a hand at its development, but in nearly every instance the work was conducted by men inexperienced in marble quarrying. At one time a deal was about consummated between Julian M. Case of Marquette who became interested, and a group of London capitalists whereby a very large sum was to have been paid for one of the properties producing these verde antiques. He took to London a lot of samples that had been sawn and dressed and that made an exhibit at the World's Fair held in Chicago. An exhibit was also made at the New Orleans exposition.

Today this marble range is receiving skilled attention, and the quarrying and shaping and polishing give promise of making a very important industry for this district. The marble has no equal for interior decorative purposes. The waste is being crushed in the American mine concentrating mill, the product being employed for grits in the manufacture of roofing, the green color of the marble being what the roofing manufacturers have long been looking for.

I make mention of this marble range and the attention devoted to it, as it was through its existence and exploration that the first gold mine operated in the State of Michigan was found.

In the fall of 1880, while Mr. Ropes was further exploring the marble range, he ran across a small vein of quartz that looked favorable for silver, and taking several specimens back home, he tested them and found they held both silver and gold, but not in commercial quantity. This made him all the more

Marble

eager to learn more concerning the serpentine range, as his books told him that the serpentines held not a few gold mines throughout the country.

On the 17th day of May, 1881, Julius Ropes struck his exploring pick into a moss-covered rock that proved to be a quartz outcrop. Its character immediately interested him, and on assaying specimens taken he found they gave him \$21 per ton in gold. The vein was a small one, but it gave him courage to look further, and at every opportunity when his business permitted he sought the serpentine hills in search of the precious metal, and soon afterward discovered the outcropping that led to the opening and development of the Ropes gold mine.

*Iron Ore* gave the first account of the find in its issue of July 23, 1881, a few weeks more than forty years ago. The discovery was made in section 29, town 48, north of range 27, west, four miles north and west from the city of Ishpeming.

Assays of the rock from the discovery point gave as high as \$442 a ton, the values being principally gold. That was good enough to warrant a celebration. The news of the discovery flew rapidly and there was some excitement concerning it, but not nearly so much as would have been aroused had the find been made in the gold fields of the west. There it would have meant a stampede from all the neighboring camps. Here it was received with many doubts, and it is not of record that anyone rose earlier than usual on the morning after to rush out and prospect for other veins. The land thereabouts was principally owned by large corporations, and as one could not stake out claims after the fashion of the gold and silver regions of the far west, there was no incentive for any undue exertion. Everyone wished the discoverers might meet with great fortune but comparatively few seemed to care to go out into the hills to search for like places and conditions.

The original discovery point of the Ropes mine was in low ground, with considerable water in a nearby swamp; it was concluded to start the first shaft on an elevated place, and one

was selected about 1,200 feet away where the vein outcropped, although, the surface samplings gave much less in gold and silver. Here several shafts were started, being located on the vein, and finally all excepting one of these was discontinued. It was decided that one would serve the needs of the company, which had been organized under the title of the Ropes Gold Mining Company, with 80,000 shares. This main shaft was called the Curry, in honor of one of its chief supporters. Mr. Curry was a miner who had worked in many places in this county, and who had been employed at the old Holyoke silver mine in the late sixties.

The Curry shaft had reached a depth of 30 feet when the first mill was ready for stamping. This was a five-stamp mill built by Frazer and Chalmers, Chicago, whose mills were in general use throughout the gold and silver mining sections.

The clean-up from the first month's run showed they had saved \$14.85 per ton from the ore treated, which was very encouraging. From this month's run the amalgam was smelted and the first precious metal bullion train ever driven in the State of Michigan made the trip from the mine to the National Bank in Ishpeming where the bullion was exchanged for money based on the assay value of the product. The writer had the pleasure and prominence of assisting in retorting the amalgam and riding into town on this train, if we can dignify a buckboard and a team of bronchos as a "train."

It proved there was gold in the hills of the Upper Peninsula.

The little mill was started on the 7th of August, 1883.

The first month's run was on 100 tons of ore.

The amalgam held \$704.62 in gold and \$98.81 in silver, the balance value being represented by the concentrates. The tailings showed \$9.00 gold and \$2.72 silver, a total of \$11.72. There was no oil flotation in those days.

Work progressed steadily and in 1887 the annual yield of gold and silver amounted to \$43,156.85, of which amount \$4,653.92 was silver. Captain Richard Trevarthen was in charge of underground work. Julius Ropes was president, S.

S. Curry, superintendent; the directors were J. Ropes, S. S. Curry, W. F. Swift, W. H. Rood, Dr. W. T. Carpenter, all of whom, with the exception of S. S. Curry, now a resident of Ironwood, have passed to the great beyond.

In February, 1888, an important improvement was made in the starting of a turbine located on the Carp river, about a mile east from the mine, where a dam gave a head of four feet and a Knowles pump was operated that supplied the stamp mill with all the water needed. The river is still there, but it has greater dams now.

In 1888 the mine yielded \$34,930.66 in gold and silver, an average of \$3.42 being saved from the ton of rock treated. Frank Moore, Marquette, was added to the list of directors and E. B. Howard, of Ishpeming, was treasurer. Both have passed away since then. There were at this time 45 stamps in operation.

The product for 1889 amounted in value to \$57,684.75.

In 1890 the mill had increased to 65 stamps, a new mill having been built containing 40 stamps, and soon thereafter work in the old mill was discontinued. The new mill was constructed by George Mennie of Ishpeming, now residing in Bessemer, Mich. Joseph Sellwood was manager. He was one of the earliest of the contractors in the Cleveland iron mine, Ishpeming, and later made a fortune on the Gogebic, Mich., and Mesaba, Minn., iron ore ranges. He, too, has passed away. Richard Crow was the mill man. George Weatherstone was the superintendent and Clarence R. Ely, the secretary.

The mine ore deposits decreased in value and size below the 12th level, and the ores were more difficult to treat. There was considerable talc mixed with them which interfered with the mill work. Frue vanners were used in connection with the regular concentrating tables connected with the mortars, and various other devices were experimented with in saving the fines, but at this there was a considerable loss in the tailings. The finances of the company were not equal to the proper equipping of the plant for the best results in saving of mineral.

An assessment was called, but not very generally paid up, so that in July, 1897, the mine and mill were closed and never reopened. Later the plant and property was sold at public auction and was bid in by Price McKinney, and is now the property of the McKinney Steel Company. The mine buildings and residence dwellings were sold to the highest bidders, and thus went out Michigan's most promising gold mine.

In the fourteen years during which it was wrought it yielded \$647,902. This was a pretty good record considering the fact that those who operated the property were generally strangers to gold mining and milling; there were not the facilities for close saving of values such as we have today, nor were there such competent machines for ore production as we now have.

The mine was opened to the 16th level, the shaft stopping at the 15th, the total depth to the bottom of the incline connecting with the 15th level being 850 feet. The ore of the 16th level was rehandled at the 15th level.

The quartz of the vein carried considerable talcose matter in places, the gold-holding minerals being gray and yellow copper ores and iron pyrite. Free gold could frequently be seen in the quartz, and occasionally there would be small vugs in which native gold, crystallized, would be found. In one of these about \$400 worth of gold was taken, and the specimens were very beautiful. The vein, or lode, occurred in a metamorphic schist, principally magnesian. The foot was a greenish-gray talco-chloritic slate, the hanging a soft steatitic somewhat calciferous, schist. The south horizon was an eruptive serpentine, these flanked by quartzite which overlies the iron ore beds of this region. On the north the schists are in close contact with diorite and granite.

The ore of the Ropes occurred generally in lenticular masses of varying size. In some places the ore bodies would be 40 feet thick. The walls generally stood well without timbering, and very little water was made.

I can say that there was ore in the bottom of the deepest workings when work was stopped. The walls of the vein were nearly vertical in the bottom of the mine.

In all the years the property was operated, only about 500 feet in length on the strike of the vein was worked, and it was known that the vein was well mineralized for a length of more than 1,500 feet, as there was this difference in length of vein between the original discovery point and where the final shaft was sunk.

During the time the mine was active it was visited by hundreds of experts who were associated with gold mining enterprises throughout this and other countries, and in no instance did one of them fail to express the opinion that the Ropes was not unlike many other gold producers that were operating successfully. It had all the ear marks of the very best gold mines, and its ores were richer than those of the Homestake, Treadwell Island, and other mines then prominent as dividend earners. The Homestake is still working at a profit but the Treadwell was put out of business by the encroachment of the sea due to earthquake.

May it not be quite possible, or even probable, that some day the Ropes mine will again be active, and under a new order of things pay well for the investment necessary to its revival?

After the Ropes property had been purchased by Corrigan McKinney & Co., Mr. Price McKinney visited it and was looking about when he saw one of the workmen with a sheet of heavy copper in his hand. Asking him what he was going to do with this he was told that there was a hole in the room and the copper sheet would make a good patch for it. Mr. McKinney told the man to select some other material, as something about the copper caught his attention. Later he disclosed several old copper plates that had been used in connection with the mill and that were similarly coated with amalgam. This proved upon removal to be heavily charged with gold so that several thousands dollars' worth of the metal was thus obtained, which totalled enough to go a long way towards the price paid for the property at the auction sale. All the copper plates had been silver plated originally.

Later, the Trebilcock brothers, of Ishpeming, bought the



old buildings, including the mill, and they obtained a neat sum from amalgam found under the old mortars. I mention these incidents to further accentuate the fact that those who were conducting this enterprise were not skilled gold milling men. Had they been they would not have permitted these values to escape in the manner in which they did.

After the mine was closed there was a cyaniding plant erected for the treatment of the tailings, and several thousand dollars' worth of gold was secured, but there was little profit in the reclamation and the work was finally stopped. There is a big tonnage of tailings in the swamp that, with oil flotation and modern devices for saving the fines, might show a good margin of profit in working over this tailings accumulation. W. H. Rood conducted the work of the cyaniding mill for a time. In the computation of value of the product of the Ropes mine I have not included the items incident to the finding of the amalgam on the old plates by Price McKinney, the amount recovered by the Trebilcock brothers nor the values secured from working over the tailings, as I could not get the exact amounts of these operations. They would add several thousand dollars to the sum I have given in the foregoing.

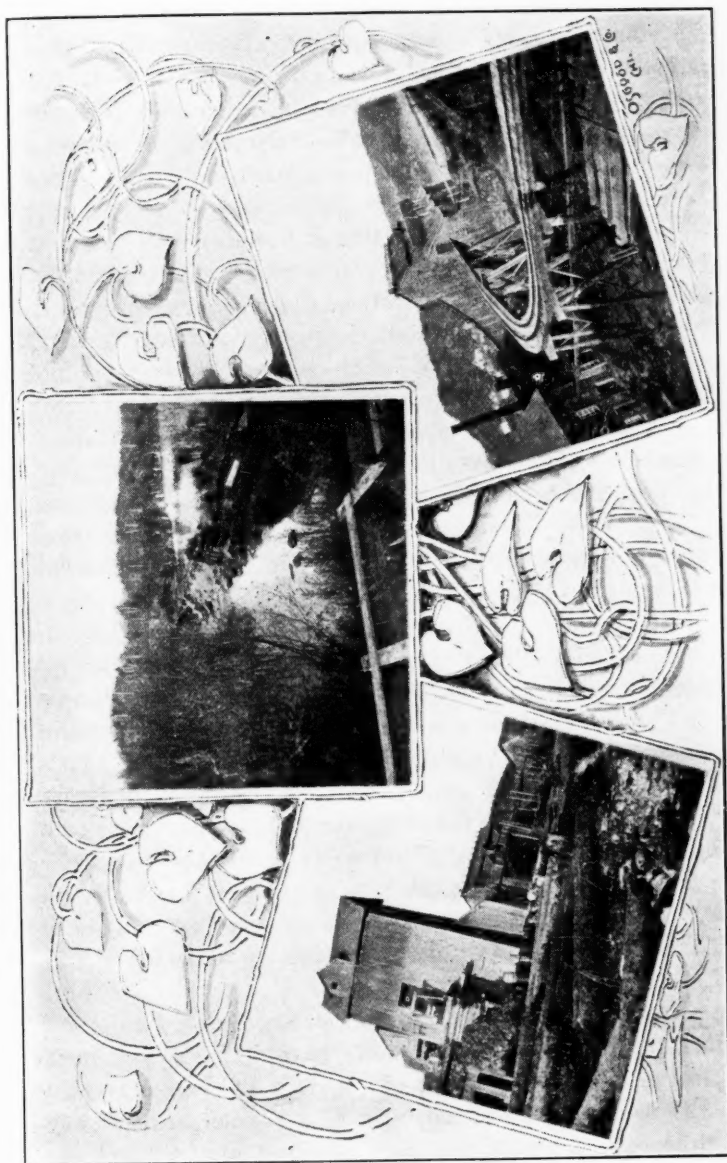
There was a shaft with a single skipway, a ladder and pumpway, a shaft house 30x40 feet in which was placed a Gates rock crusher having a capacity of 30 tons an hour. There were two mills, the latest and newest being 86x84 feet. In this were 40 stamps, eight batteries of five each, and each stamp weighing 850 pounds. The mortar tables were silver electro-plated. There were eight Frue vanners. Power was provided by a 235 horsepower Corliss engine and a Rand compressor, steam being generated in Haxtun boilers. The mine hoist was a Frazer and Chalmers, five-foot drum. There was a carpenter and blacksmith shop, an assay office, warehouse and barn. There were also several dwellings for employes. The picture presented in connection with this paper shows the mill buildings.

Due to the showings that were made at the Ropes and the



persistence of the vein as it was sunk upon and followed on its strike, there was started some prospecting on the range, generally to the westward of the Ropes. The Michigan mine was discovered on section 35, town 48, range 28. Work was started here August 15, 1887, under direction of F. P. Mills, then superintendent of the Cleveland mine of the Cleveland Iron Mining company, Ishpeming, who was a son of Ishpeming's first mayor who had been in charge of the Cleveland mine as its agent for many years. Here a deposit of wonderful richness was found near the surface in a vein of sugar quartz. Samples assayed at the rate of \$50,000 to the ton of rock, but, unfortunately, the tons were not. The vein outcropped across a forty acre tract and several test pits were started on it. A law suit was started against the operators who claimed priority rights for lease, but this was decided in favor of the Michigan company. Work was continued until the winter of 1887 when a shaft had been sunk to a depth of 77 feet. The vein still held at that depth, being about 10 feet thick, but the gold had given out and work was suspended. On the 15th of May following, work was resumed at another point on the vein where another strike of great richness was made, assays running better than \$100,000 to the ton, and again the tons were lacking.

From this find the writer took a hundred pounds of specimens to Chicago and exhibited them at the general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company where reporters from the various newspapers were asked to come in and examine them. I think I could have sold a million shares at a fair price had I been in the promoting business so eager were the many visitors to purchase an interest. All the leading men of the wheat pit were there and hundreds were clamoring for information and shares. The newspapers the next day were filled with glowing accounts of the great discovery in Northern Michigan. As a result of this trip the railway company built a spur line from Ishpeming west, paralleling the gold range and ending at a station it named "Golden." Over



SCENES NEAR THE ROPES GOLD MINE



this line the Michigan Verde Antique Marble company is shipping marble from its quarry, so that it accomplished some good, and the railway has been further projected to Michigamme, 25 miles distant to the westward. The Michigan quartz veins occurred in the diorite. For some distance on either side the walls of the veins take on a schistose character, due to chemical action, the depositing of chemical acids probably at the time the quartz flowed in and filled the crevices.

At the Ropes there was every evidence that the vein was formed by igneous and chemical forces. There were no marks of stratification, indicating the quartz to be placed in beds, and everything opposed that theory. The gold was placed there in a chemical state, flowing upward through the great fissure, being deposited in solution. The lime was in its proper form; the gold, also, the crystals had theirs, and the work of metamorphism had been performed. The conditions indicated great permanency.

The Michigan gave out in its holdings of gold, work was stopped and later the property was secured by a new organization and the vein worked for its silica. That, too, was given up many years ago, but the quartz vein is still there, and who can say what may be in it, hundreds of feet or a dozen feet lower than the level to which the shaft reached?

The Lake Superior Iron company, in a location near the Michigan and on its own lands, found several very rich pockets of free gold in a sugar quartz vein, in 1887, beginning work in August of that year. It sank a shaft 50 feet and ran a drift from the bottom of this, and in this distance several small but very rich pockets of gold were met with. Then the vein pinched, work pinched, and was soon thereafter discontinued.

Following the discovery on the property of the Lake Superior Iron company, Captain Wm. H. Johnston, superintendent of that company, took from the prospect shaft a pailful of the quartz in which the gold was contained. He took this to the office of the Lake Superior company, where he showed it to Mr.

Charles H. Hall, agent, who at once asked that Mr. Ropes be invited in to see the collection. It had been decided to say nothing publicly about the find until the shaft was properly fenced in so that the rich rock might not be stolen. Accordingly Mr. Ropes was sent for and, on his arrival, when he saw the display, threw his arms above his head and said: "Didn't I tell you there was gold in this section. Here is proof of it." He was very much excited and immensely pleased. He was asked to make an assay from the lot, and in selecting the samples he omitted some of those that were extremely rich. Captain Johnston had moistened the quartz with water before Mr. Ropes came in and this brought out the gold more prominently than it would have appeared in the dry rock. As Captain Johnston expressed it to us, the rock looked as if it had been drenched with yellow mustard, so plainly did the gold stand out in it. Mr. Ropes made his assay, and the result showed it held gold at the rate of more than \$44,000 a ton.

This property was located next to the Lake Superior Iron company's prospect. It had for its president Dr. Joseph Vandeventer, for many years one of the firm of physicians who conducted the Ishpeming hospital, and who is now living in Leesburg, Va. Mr. C. R. Ely was secretary and treasurer. The vein was the same as that worked upon by the Lake Superior and the Michigan company, and showed the same characteristics, but did not show any such rich pockets as its neighbors. It closed work in 1888.

Detroit parties headed the Peninsula company. William B. Moran, of Detroit, was president; Fred T. Moran, secretary and treasurer. Richard Trevarthen was the mining captain. The vein was located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 25. It was better known as the "Sanson" prospect, work having been started by John Sanson, of Ishpeming, who has been dead many years. Charles T. Fairbairn, now one of the leading men in the Republic Iron and Steel company, had charge of the exploration for a time. The formation was entirely different from that of the Michigan

vein, the mineral being disseminated through a formation of great thickness, and could be termed lowgrade. A shaft was sunk 30 feet and a tunnel run into the side of the hill. It was considered a "likely" place, but work was stopped here in 1888.

Ishpeming and Negaunee men combined to operate the Mockler, which was located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35. A small vein of quartz in the diorite was followed only a short distance when work was suspended. There were places where free gold was found, but there wasn't enough of it for a commercial success.

Julian M. Case and some gentlemen from Detroit did some work for gold on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36. A shaft 30 feet in depth was sunk and specimens showing free gold were taken out, but they were too few.

This organization had a powerful name and it started out to make good. Its lands were located on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of 36, which was a favorite section, as will be seen from the descriptions. Interested in this prospect were George and Albert Raymon, H. J. Payne and George W. Parmlee of Chicago, John McDonald of Iron River, and J. M. Malloy of Ishpeming. The latter still resides here and is connected with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, as he has been for about 40 years. The best assay recorded gave \$10.40 per ton. Little work was done.

Eldred Robbins and George H. Arthur conducted explorations for gold on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31. Eldred Robbins was the father of Doctors Eldred Robbins of Ishpeming and Nelson Robbins of Negaunee, and was a well-known explorer for minerals in this county. Peter E. Gingrass was owner of the fee of the land explored by the Michigan, Superior, Grummett and other companies. Maurice J. Finn conducted explorations of the range and was backed by lower Michigan capitalists, and altogether there was a considerable prospecting movement during the late

eighties; but in no instance, unless in the case of the Ropes, was work prosecuted far enough to fully determine the real value of the lands so far as the gold was concerned. Veins have their barren stretches, and to this there are no exceptions that are known. Greater depth might have proved more than one good mine, and it might not. The question is still unsolved.

So far as I have been able to secure authentic figures the records prove that there was produced from the various mines and prospects gold and silver to the value of \$668,484.73, to which can be added several thousand dollars as afterward mentioned in this article. This does prove that there is gold in our hills and suggests that all of it has not been taken.

I think it fitting that here I make brief mention of the man who was chiefly instrumental in calling the attention of the people of this region to the precious metal values of our county as well as to the beautiful marble now being quarried here.

*George*  
Mr. Julius Ropes was born in Newbury, Orange County, Vermont, April 22, 1835. He came to the Lake Superior country in 1858 engaging in mercantile business at Harvey, near Marquette city. Two years later he engaged in the drug business with Mr. Stafford, in Marquette, and in 1867 came to Ishpeming to take charge of a store the firm conducted in this city. Mr. Stafford sold his interest in this in 1868 when the firm consisted of Dr. B. S. Bigelow and Julius Ropes. Mr. Ropes continued in business until 1878 when he disposed of it to Fred P. Tillson. During this time Mr. Ropes had been postmaster for a term of years. October 12, 1867, he married Miss Eunice L. Rouse, of Marquette, from which union there were two sons and two daughters. Mr. Ropes died April 14, 1904, leaving the family mentioned.

Julius Ropes was one of God's noblemen, and none ever lived who possessed a more kindly disposition. He sought the minerals of the hills and the valleys because of the love he had for the work. The thought of riches never occurred to



him. He had only friends, because he was the friend of every man. He had high ideals and great love for the good and beautiful. The work he did among the hills of marble is now bearing fruit, and in the days to come this county will find itself still more indebted to him for his great energy and unswerving faith.

The pictures herewith presented of the Ropes mine mills will serve to show something of the equipment when the mine was at the height of its success, and may prove valuable in the days to come when there will be steps taken to unwater the old shaft and test the mineral formations in which it is sunk. I believe that time will see this accomplished. Of the men who were directly associated with this enterprise few are now alive. The last mining captain Thomas Robbins, died several years ago. He was a believer in the merits of the property and insisted that it showed enough in pay mineral to have warranted the continuance of the work.

## MICHIGAN DEMOCRACY IN THE CIVIL WAR

BY JOHN PERRY PRITCHETT

MACALESTER COLLEGE

ST. PAUL, MINN.

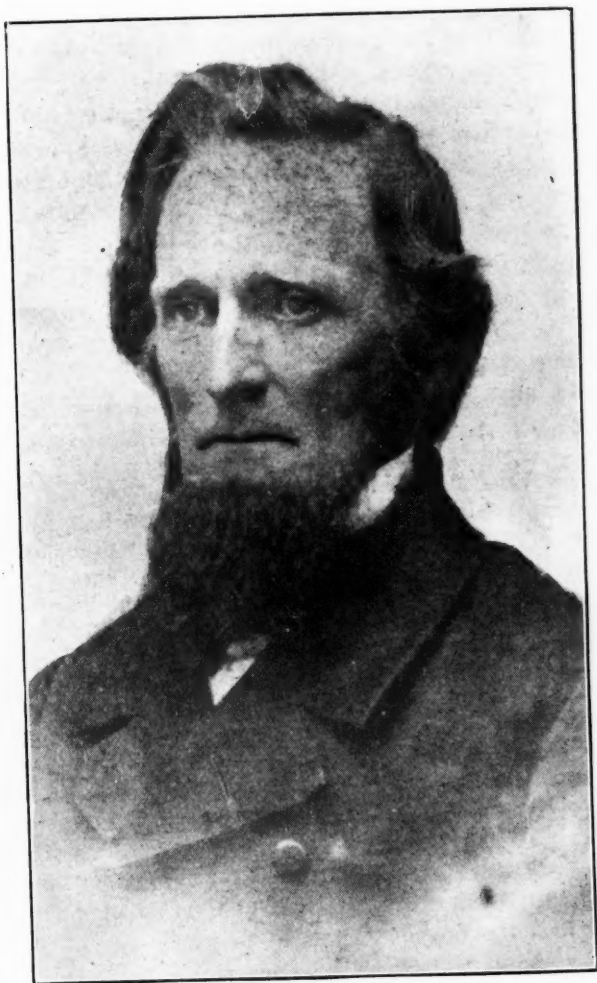
PARTY dissension in the north was temporarily allayed for a short time after the outbreak of the American Civil War.<sup>1</sup> In spite of the fact that there were some who, when the southern states seceded, could say "let the erring sisters go in peace", the people as a whole joined with the administration in the effort to preserve the union. This auspicious unanimity, by 1862, however, was succeeded by a violent discord which threatened the effectiveness of the war government. Partisan division and hostility came principally as a result of President Lincoln's change from a conservative to an aggressive slave policy and with his assumption of arbitrary executive powers. Disaffection was more wide-spread and high-handed in the west than in the east, though no more firmly grounded. While in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the factious spirit more generally abounded, it was also prevalent in many other states.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>This is a presentation of the William V. Morrison manuscript, which was written for the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan in February, 1863. The manuscript was secured from Miss Grace M. Guilford, Instructor in Macalester College, St. Paul. When Morrison died his letters and papers were scattered among relatives. Miss Guilford's mother was given a few of his papers among which was this document.

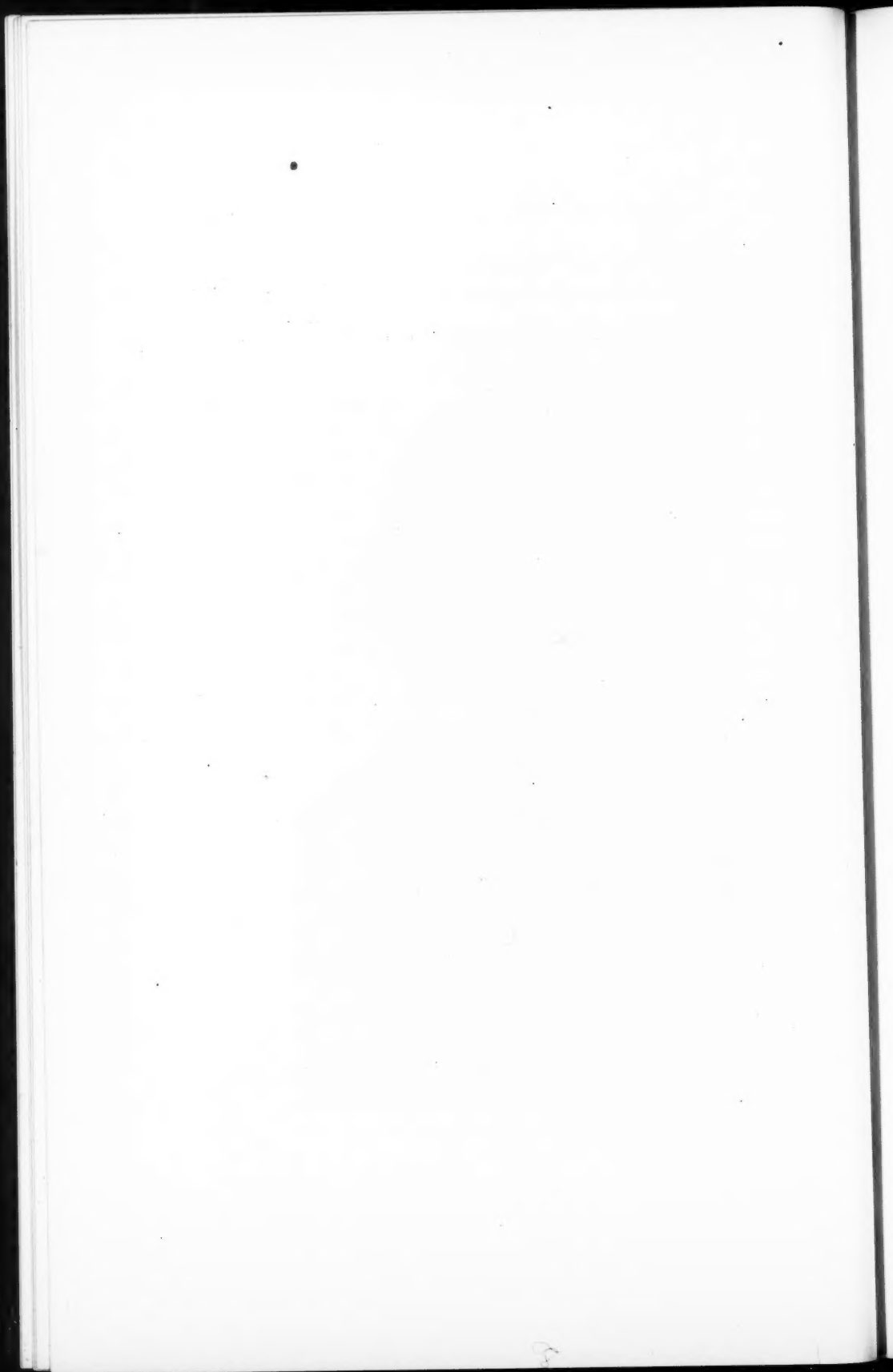
The manuscript contains no information of particular value as new or original evidence. Its importance lies in the fact that it gives the official expression of the attitude of the Democratic party in Michigan toward the early conduct of the Civil War. And in so far as it does this it is an important document for the writing of Michigan history during that period.

William V. Morrison was born in Lansing, Tompkins County, New York, on February 15, 1817, and died in Albion, Michigan, in 1882. In 1837 he came west and located in Springport. Two years later he removed to Albion and there for a number of years taught the village school. Morrison rose to prominence in the Democratic party circles about 1850 when he became a member of the Constitutional Convention that revised the Constitution of Michigan. As a Democrat, he was "a strong partisan, firm and decided in his convictions, and free to give expression to them". "Nevertheless his utterances, whether for or against, invariably left their impress on the public mind". Political friends frequently urged him to seek local or state offices. He would never consent, however, to become a candidate for any public office. During the War of the Rebellion Morrison was one of the most conspicuous Copperheads in Michigan, "conspicuous alike for his intellectual superiority and uncompromising opposition to the war". Florence Waldo to Grace Guilford, December 15, 1924; O. E. McCutcheon, "President Andrew Johnson at Albion", in *Michigan History Magazine*, 3:531 (Lansing, 1919).

<sup>2</sup>James G. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress: From Lincoln to Garfield*. With a Review of the Events which Led to the Political Revolution of 1860, 1:435 ff., 483 ff. (Norwich, Connecticut, 1884).



WILLIAM V. MORRISON



A good illustration of the opposition sentiment in the less radical states may be found in the expressed views of the Democratic organization in Michigan. Before the spring election in that state in 1863, the Democratic State Central Committee requested William V. Morrison to prepare a statement setting forth the attitude of the Democratic party toward the Lincoln administration and defining the issues of the approaching campaign. The manuscript was submitted in February, 1863, to the committee, which, "after a thorough examination" accepted it as suited "to the kind of democracy it represented". When that committee approved of the Morrison report, the Democratic party in Michigan officially went on record against the President and other officers of the government in the prosecution of the war.

In easy and well rounded sentences that would have done credit to a Daniel Webster, Morrison began his address as follows:

To the People of the State of Michigan: In view of the present deplorable condition of our once happy and prosperous country, the undersigned<sup>3</sup> take the liberty of again appealing to you, in behalf of the Constitution, regarding it as the *ark* containing the covenants guaranteeing the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. High responsibilities are devolving upon each and all of us, as the common inheritors of rights bequeathed by a brave and noble ancestry, and held in trust by this generation, for transmission to that which is to follow. Posterity will regard the people of this period as having been degenerate [s]cions of noble ancestors, should they permit the common heritage to be despoiled, the sacred memories of the past blighted, and the bright hopes for our country's future—which once swelled the bosoms of all—to be buried in a sea of blood.

The Democratic party, impressed with the belief that the election to be held in April was the most important one ever held in the State of Michigan, urged earnestly for "the co-operation of all those who desired that the constitution of our fathers should be reinstated as the supreme law of the land"; for upon that election it was maintained that the hopes

<sup>3</sup>William V. Morrison's name is the only one attached to the document.

of the people of other states, who desired such a consummation, would be either elevated or depressed.

It was stated after due consideration that the candidates put in nomination by the "opposite party" (Republican), if elected, "might refrain—as individuals—from the voluntary commission of acts detrimental to the interests of the people"; but this could hardly be expected since they were "representatives of the principles and policy of an administration" held to be "in antagonism with the material interests of the people". The gentlemen put in nomination "by the representatives of the democracy of the State", would, on the other hand, if elected, stand uncompromisingly "by the Constitution, the Union, the laws and the personal liberty of the citizen, and hold him unworthy to enjoy constitutional freedom who is willing to sacrifice any . . . of these to the corrupt faction which has set up and is attempting to wield despotic and arbitrary power at Washington".<sup>4</sup>

In justification of the Democratic purposes, the tragedies of the war and the policies of those who conducted it were denounced and the people were urged to rescue the constitution from the clutches of those who would despoil it.

After this preliminary denunciation of the administration, Morrison entered into a detailed analysis of the formation of the Union, explicitly pointing out the supremacy of the states over the national government. There is nothing new in his argument. It is simply a review of the old state rights contention. He asserted that the state governments were recognized as having permanent authority as such prior to that of the federal government; that the Union, as formed in 1788,

<sup>4</sup>There were eight Democrats and eight Republicans nominated for the Board of Regents. The Democrats were: Oliver C. Comstock, William A. Moore, Zina Pitcher, Nathaniel A. Balch, Charles H. Richmond, Adam L. Roof, Elizabeth F. Burt and Joseph Coulter. The Republicans were: Henry C. Knight, Thomas D. Gilbert, Edward C. Walker, J. Eastman Johnson, George Williard, James A. Swezey, Alvah Sweetzer and Thomas J. Joslin. For the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court there was one Democrat (David Johnson) and one Republican (James V. Campbell). For Circuit Judge of the third district Benjamin F. H. Witherell (Democrat) and Hovey K. Clark (Republican) were the nominees. Lyman D. Norris (Democrat) and Edwin Lawrence (Republican) were the candidates for Circuit Judge of the fourth district. At the April election all the Democrats were defeated. This information is taken from the manuscript statements of the Board of Canvassers in the Secretary of State's office, Lansing, Michigan.

was by virtue of the constitution alone; that it had no force or authority over the people, until adopted by them through the agency of their state governments respectively; that the just powers to be exercised by the federal government, or any department thereof, were delegated and only delegated powers; and that the Union could only exist by virtue of the provisions of the constitution. It was further expressed that whenever the provisions of the constitution were suspended, either in time of war or in peace, whether by action of the federal government or any department thereof, or by action of the states, the union formed thereby was dissolved. If this reasoning be accepted then all the powers delegated to the federal government would revert to the states to be exercised by each in such manner as the people thereof might determine. Thus when the constitution ceased to be the supreme law of the land, "the supremacy must be vested in some other power, and in order to be justly exercised it must revert to the original grantors".

Attention was directed from the doctrine of states rights, in logical sequence, to a cursory survey of the history of the United States since the adoption of the constitution. For more than seventy years, it was pointed out that, the government established by the constitution had been administered in accordance with its provisions; each department exercising the powers delegated to it without attempting any encroachments upon the prerogatives of the others, either in time of war or peace. Prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations was the reward.

During that period any citizen might have exclaimed "with more than Roman exultation, I am an American citizen! This is my country, with its boundaries the most extended, its government the freest, its institutions the best, the sun ever shone upon". "But alas!" exclaimed Morrison, reflecting upon the Civil War, "what a change has two short years made upon the present, and future, of our country. Would, that the veil of oblivion could cover them, that they could be blotted from the pages of our history. But as they cannot, and as it de-



volves upon the people to right the wrongs committed as far as they can by human power be righted, it is important that we should fully understand the causes, that have produced such sad results and remove them if in our power to do so."

The main causes of the secession of the southern states and the division of feeling in the north were explained by referring again to the history of the United States. The dangers of sectional parties had been foretold by several of the revolutionary fathers and later statesmen. George Washington, in his farewell address, "warned the people of the dangers surrounding them, in a manner too earnest, not to have been heeded".<sup>5</sup> Notwithstanding, however, the forewarnings thus given by President Washington, "the *Hydra* made its appearance as early as 1820, on the proposed admission of Missouri into the Union as a state". The perils arising therefrom were fully realized by Thomas Jefferson, and set forth in a letter written by him to John Adams, on January 22, 1821.<sup>6</sup> Morrison quoted the letter as follows:

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated in the question, what does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean? \* \* \* The real question as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger?—For if Congress has the power to regulate the condition of the inhabitants of the States, within the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free. Are we then to see again Athenian and Lacedemonian confederacies? To wage another Peloponnesian war to settle the ascendancy between them? Or is this the tocsin of merely a servile war? That remains to be seen; but not, I hope by you and me. Surely they will parley awhile, and give us time to get out of the way."

<sup>5</sup>The following excerpt from Washington's farewell address is embodied in the text of the manuscript: "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *Geographical* discrimination—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite the belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot separate the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection".

<sup>6</sup>Paul Leicester Ford, *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, 10:185 (New York, 1899).

The Missouri Compromise settled sectional differences only temporarily. Although, it kept the peace a generation and Jefferson was spared the pain of witnessing the consummation so forcibly predicted, "the seeds were sown, and in a few years took root in a soil congenial to all discordant elements—Puritanical New England. A few fanatics of Boston, possessed of more zeal than knowledge, conceived the idea that negro slavery was a sin, and ought to be abolished: That it was the peculiar province of *New England puritanism* to indoctrinate the people of the non-slave-holding states, with the belief, that as the Constitution of the United States recognized such an institution as being valid—if authorized by State governments—it was 'a covenant with death, and agreement with hell', and therefore, that its provisions in that respect ought not to be observed, or that the non-slave-holding states ought to separate from the slave-holding states. It is not necessary to particularize the progress those men made towards the accomplishment of their avowed purposes".

In sharp contrast to the account of the rise of the anti-slavery movement, the leading political events of the fifties—such as the Clay compromise of 1850, the Kansas struggle and the break up of the Whig and the formation of the Republican parties—were surveyed with naive and dispassionate remarks. A calm and unbiased presentation of facts, however, did not continue long. The announcement of the election of Abraham Lincoln, on November 7, 1860, produced a paroxysm of bitter and harsh statements. The election of Lincoln was said to be the forerunner of the completion of all the evils which Washington, Jefferson and Jackson feared would befall "their beloved country". In the north, Morrison stated that the exultation of the partisan supporters of Lincoln increased the despondency of those who had exerted themselves to prevent such a result. In the south a few, those who were *per se* disunionists, manifested satisfaction; but the mass of people, those who desired to preserve the constitution and union "formed by a common ancestry, comprehending the principles

and purposes of those who were soon to administer the federal government", realized that the crisis had been reached and that the time for action on their part had arrived.

"Being familiar with the opinions of Mr. Lincoln and his prominent supporters as previously expressed, they saw clearly that if the powers of the federal government should be perverted, and used for the enforcement of those opinions, the institutions of the southern States would thereby be subverted, and the interests and the rights of the people violated."

Responsible southern statesmen thought they understood the issues at stake. The more judicious Democratic party leaders wanted no violence or secession. An adjustment of the controversy was sought in the manner "prescribed by the Constitution". Many schemes of compromise were brought forward, but the one introduced into the Senate in 1860 by the venerable J. J. Crittenden received the most attention. The Michigan "democracy" complained that if the Crittenden compromise had been submitted to a popular referendum, difficulties would have been settled in a peaceable manner and "the calamities which have since befallen the country" would have been averted. Every effort at conciliation was blocked by the President-elect and the principal Republican politicians. Lincoln wrote to Seward in February, 1861: "I am for no compromise which assists or permits the extension of the institution [slavery] on soil owned by the nation". In taking this stand he closed the door of hope for the Crittenden resolutions or any other plan of adjustment. According to Morrison "some openly avowed that they prefer[r]ed war to compromise, among whom Senator Chandler of this state [Michigan] was a prominent actor". "He said 'without a little blood letting the Union would not be worth a rush'".<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup>Zachariah Chandler was opposed to the Peace Congress that met in Washington in the early months of 1861. For fear that a compromise would be perfected, Chandler wrote to Governor Austin Blair of Michigan on February 11, 1861, "urging him to send delegates, 'stiff-backed men or none', who would vote against compromise". At the close of the letter he added, "Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush." Wilmer C. Harris, *Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875*, 54 (Lansing, 1917).

The question was then put who was responsible "for the horrors of the past and the dark and gloomy future of our country?" Stephen A. Douglas, on January 3, 1861, while speaking before the Senate of the United States was quoted as having said: "The only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the republican party." Morrison endorsed this sentiment with the insistent demand, "who dare deny it?"

After some variations on this theme, he turned to the inauguration of Lincoln. Attention was called to statements in the inaugural address which were then contrasted with former declarations and subsequent acts. Lincoln on March fourth said: "I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." This expression was contrasted with a former assertion that he "had always hated slavery as much as any abolitionist." "Was there a purpose in this?" asked Morrison. "Let his subsequent acts answer."

But the President proceeded cautiously for several weeks after his inauguration. March passed and there was no sure indication of his purposes. No effort was made to reconcile the people of the disaffected states. Circumstance was awaited. This irresolute policy was disconcerting to the northern Democrats. Their antipathy was not mitigated but embittered.<sup>8</sup> Gross accusations were made against Lincoln. He was pronounced guilty of the spoils system. Most of his time and energies were spent in the distribution of federal offices among partisans. "What little time he did give to the momentous question in issue", the Michigan "democracy" charged, "was frittered away in pigmy schemes, and acts of duplicity; thereby resolving the conflict into a clash of arms."

Immediate facts in the outbreak of the civil strife Morrison *dispensed* of by a few acrimonious remarks. Attention was

<sup>8</sup>Historical evidence does not substantiate this statement. After Lincoln's inaugural address the people of the north appeared united in one political unit. If there were any men in the north who had southern tendencies "they were too prudent to permit these perilous sentiments to appear. . . . So in appearance the Northern men were united, and in fact were nearly so—for a short time". John T. Morse, Jr., *Abraham Lincoln*, 2:1 (Boston and New York, 1893).

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then centered on the administration of the war—the inefficiencies of which were “comparable to those of the early days of the French Revolution.”

“A want of efficiency in the conduct of the war, and of judgment in the distribution of the armies, were manifest: The administration, its subordinates, and Congress, instead of acting in concert for the accomplishment of the object avowed, resolved themselves into a conglomerate mass of discordant elements. Upon some things, however, they seemed to agree: Those were that the country could furnish an inexhaustible supply of men and means: Congress being lavish, in conferring power upon the President to raise additional armies, and in furnishing him *paper* and machinery to make—what they declared the people should call—money. Fraud and corruption run [ran] riot in the land. A swarm of political mountebanks and contractors, were not only squandering the substance of the people, but were sacrificing the army, and undermining the liberties of the people. Yet the people bore and forbore, and when the calls were made in the summer of 1862, for 600,000 more men, those calls were responded to with the same alacrity characterizing the response to former calls; hoping—though blindly perhaps—that by so doing the goal would be reached. Vain hope! little did the people realize—even then—the real principles, and purposes of the men who hold in their hands, the destiny of the nation.”

Morrison's castigation of Lincoln and his followers became more extreme and bitter as he continued his argument. He said that Lincoln journeyed from Harrisburgh to Washington in disguise, when he went to the latter place for the purpose of being inaugurated as President of the United States. “He entered the city like a fugitive; apparelled with a military cloak, and a Scotch cap. That fact may be suggestive of another.” It was asked:

“Was he not doubly in disguise? Were the principles enunciated in the inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln of the 4th of March, 1861, the principles of Abraham Lincoln in 1858, as avowed in the Springfield speech \* \* \* ? Were there not others, who were in disguise? and if so, there must have been a concert of action.”

Citations from speeches and letters of Seward, the resolution of Congress passed July 22, 1861, and the purposes avowed in



Helper's *Impending Crisis* with endorsements of this book by several of the leading members of Congress were compared and contrasted.<sup>9</sup> From a study of these the deduction was made that the "military cloak and Scotch cap became—symbolically—so enlarged, as to cover President, Cabinet, and Congress." If there was a clandestine purpose in all of this, Morrison believed that later events showed that it was to a certain degree accomplished.

"For by the means resorted to, an Army and Navy were raised and provided for, which the *Masquers* doubtless thought were ample to pass the 'crisis,' prevent the 'house' from falling, to silence its divisions, and to decide the 'irrepressible conflict,' according to their desires. The Bastiles were filled with political prisoners—with men in the adhering north, who saw their schemes, and had the courage to expose them—the voice of opposition was thereby silenced; and the conclave doubtless reasoned thus: 'The people are all one; they are either, the willing, the sycophantic, time serving, policy acting, or cowardly, subjects of our will.'"

Then the "cloak and cap" were thrown off, "the Hydra made bare" and the presidential edicts of the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth of September were promulgated. The first edict stated that in certain contingencies another decree would be issued on the first day of January, 1863, whereby all persons, in the States and districts then to be named, who were held to involuntary servitude by the laws of such states, were to be then and ever after free. The second declared martial law over the entire land, suspended the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, "and thereby closed the only avenue—the courts—wherein the citizen could obtain the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, or be shielded from the iron grasp of oppression."

These manifestly illegal acts produced bewilderment and fear.

"The democracy stood aghast, silently contemplating the past, and earnestly speculating upon the future. But ere long their disappro-

<sup>9</sup>Several of the citations from Seward's letters and speeches and the resolution of Congress passed July 22, 1861, have been cut out of the manuscript. The letter written by Seward to William Lewis Dayton (U. S. Minister to France, 1861-64) is quoted at length.

bation was openly avowed; the democratic Press once more became sentinels on the watch towers guarding the people's liberties; and proclaimed in thunder-tones to the administration at Washington, that American liberty was a prize not to be marred by the servants of the people, or wrecked amid the conflicts of self-seeking ambition."

The autumn elections of 1862 confirmed the "assertions of the people's sentinels."<sup>10</sup> This rebuke to the administration was in part heeded "but perhaps only to enable it to form another coil whereby it could the more surely destroy its victims." Prison doors were gradually opened and the prisoners, "some on taking test oaths" and others unconditionally, were released.<sup>11</sup>

This relaxation of "assumed power" was only in part, "for the decree against the seceding States—although unwarranted by the Constitution, as previously admitted by the President and the Secretary of State—was promulgated on the first day of January, 1863."

Morrison quoted liberally from the Emancipation Proclamation and called particular attention to the statements: "*I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy*"; and again, "*that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said slaves.*"

At this point in the discussion, the Democrats found it convenient to pronounce the Chief-Executive guilty of "totally" disregarding the constitution, and of usurping arbitrary powers. Demand was made: "What confers upon Abraham Lincoln authority to exercise any power as President of the United States, or makes him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and

<sup>10</sup>On the whole, the congressional and state elections in the fall of 1862 went against the Lincoln administration. The Democrats were victorious in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Michigan cut the Republican majority from 20,000 in 1860 to 6,000. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, 435-444.

<sup>11</sup>Secretary of War, Stanton, after the autumn election of 1862, issued on November twenty-second an order which ultimately released practically all the political prisoners from military detention. James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850 to the Final Restoration of Home Rule at the South in 1877*, 4:167 (New York, 1907).

Navy?" The answer, the constitution alone. Then followed the question: "Does the Constitution permit the Emancipation Proclamation?"

"Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural address and Mr. Seward in his letter to Mr. Dayton<sup>12</sup> both say it does not. Where then did he obtain power? The answer is self evident: From Abraham Lincoln alone. The Constitution of the United States is the written will of the people, by virtue of which, the powers of all officers in their government, are defined and limited. This decree, like that of the 24th of September last, is not by authority of the United States: But is the will of Abraham Lincoln; and he styles his will the '*Executive Government of the United States.*' What or who created the '*Executive Government of the United States?*' Does the Constitution? It names Legislative power, Executive power, and Judicial power: does it thereby create three governments? or three departments of one government. The judiciary, under the law, have authority to pass final judgment as between the people and the United States: By this decree the '*Executive Government of the United States,*' passes final judgment and pledges that the military authorities thereof shall enforce it."

Discussion was directed from the "ambitious executive" to the "corrupt" and "confederating Congress" that we might see "whither we were tending." A cursory survey was made of the multitudinous activities of the thirty-seventh Congress. Its financial and military enactments were severely criticized. When this Congress in its last session made immense appropriations designed to extend through two fiscal years the Michigan "democracy" proclaimed that the purpose was to prevent "the representatives of the people elected last fall, from interposing any checks to . . . the consummation of the schemes and designs of the self styled '*Executive Government.*'" The authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue paper promises to the vast amount of *two thousand millions* of dollars"<sup>13</sup> foretold conclusively the bankruptcy of the nation.

The last act passed by the thirty-seventh Congress was the

<sup>12</sup>See *ante*, note 9.

<sup>13</sup>The thirty-seventh Congress, on February 25, 1862, authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 in legal tender United States notes. A further issue of \$150,000,000 was authorized on July 11, 1862, a third, to the sum of \$100,000,000 by a joint resolution of January 17, 1863, and a fourth, of \$150,000,000, March 3, 1863. *United States Statutes at Large*, 12:345-348.

conscription bill. According to Morrison, it was patterned after the edicts of Imperial France. The entire militia of the country was thereby put under the direct control of the President, to be called into the service and officered in such manner as he might elect. The "democracy" stormed against this act in a torrent of vituperation and abuse. Nothing, it was believed, was more inimical to and subversive of the rights of the State governments and of the people.

At this point in the argument two questions were addressed to the voters of the state:

"Men of Michigan! Are you prepared to surrender your rights, your liberties, into the hands of the spoilers? Are you prepared to sanction by your votes the exercise of such unwarranted powers?"

With this hollow re-echoing of Patrick Henry's classic appeal for political liberty Morrison closed abruptly his main argument in condemnation of the Republican administration. In an equally abrupt transition, he turned to a justification of the Democratic position. The Lincoln supporters, after the restoration of factional antagonism in the northern states in 1862, stigmatized all those men in opposition to the conduct of the war as "Northern men with Southern proclivities." The Democratic party was pronounced pro-slavery and disloyal. Against these accusations the Michigan Democrats protested vehemently and appealed to the party's record in vindication of the denial. "It is neither a pro-slavery, nor an anti-slavery party," Morrison said, "but a Constitutional party, and whenever those, identifying themselves with it, ignore the Constitution, they are no longer Democrats."

Since the Union was formed under the constitution, it was stated that the Democratic party administered the government for more than three quarters of the time; "prosecuted the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico, without the exercise of any doubtful or unconstitutional powers, either by the President or Congress; although during the former war the territory of the United States was invaded in various sections, and although

*Puritanical New England* gave semi-official aid and comfort to the enemy."

In the usual categorical party language the statement was made that while the federal government was administered by the Democratic party the country prospered in a manner unparalleled in the history of nations. This fact was held to be the best evidence of the practicability of democratic principles. Morrison further declared:

"If the liberties of the people are regained and the Union restored,—judging from the past—those objects can only be attained through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, or by the application of democratic tenets."

He continued in still less reserve:

"But, say our opponents, the administration is engaged in a war to put down rebellion, and preserve the Union, and that if we desire the Union restored, we ought to support the administration in *all* efforts which in their judgment tend to that end. In reply we say, that we judge of the real purpose of men by their actions, and not by their professions. From the manner in which the war has thus far been conducted we do not believe that any such consummation can be reached by the administration, through the instrumentality of war: But on the contrary, our belief is that the longer the war is continued the greater the breach will be between the sections. \* \* \* If—under the tyrant's plea of necessity—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are destroyed, and the government of the Constitution subverted, by the establishment of a consolidated military despotism over the common ruins; what would a Union be worth to us, or to our posterity? You can not separate the policy of the war from the war itself, and in order to prevent the consummation of the policy indicated, the war must stop."

In order that the war be stopped and the nation be saved from a military despotism the Michigan Democrats called upon the President and Congress to take such immediate action as necessary to enable "the people of all States to meet in convention for the purposes of stopping the conflict and restoring the blessings of peace, union and liberty." Would they do this? Would the administration regard such a scheme futile? Would

the disaffected states reunite with the north on any condition? Many Republicans believed that they would not. Morrison, on the other hand, thought that the people of the south were equally interested with the people of the north in the maintenance of the union "for the purposes set forth in the preamble to the Constitution." He said that the people of the south were as tired of war as those of the north. It was not until the majority of the people of the north had adopted the "dogma of a higher law" than the constitution and avowed a determination to administer the federal government in accordance with that dogma and obtained possession of the "common government" that the people of the south desired disunion. He was of the opinion that whenever the people of the north should reverse their judgment and purposes and required the federal government and their respective state governments to be administered according to the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, then "the people of the disaffected states would reverse their judgment and purposes and desire reunion. When the people 'know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them,' their servants—those who administer *their* government—dare not do otherwise than obey."

The closing words of Morrison's verbose "statement" summarized and gave unity to his former bitter, though loosely connected criticisms. He said:

"In order to accomplish the objects set forth, democrats—and conservative men of other parties—must organize associations, in every City, Village, and Township, in the country, for the diffusion of political knowledge. Let those organizations be open and free to all, meet, reason and consult each with others, as to means best adapted to the end in view. Reason with your opponents, kindly but earnestly, use no opprobrious epithets, but use the language of truth and soberness. Avoid all secret political organizations, for they can be only revolutionary in their tendency. Our opponents doubtless have secret organizations in every City, Village, and Township; for what purpose we know not, but it is evident that the purpose cannot be laudable, otherwise the organization would not be a secret one. 'The wicked love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.' Our cause



is just and it must prevail. The sober second thought of the people has heretofore been right, and we believe that after the madness which rules the present hour passes away, it will again be right. Voters of Michigan! Remember when you cast your ballots that those who hold dominion at Washington, will regard every vote cast for the Republican candidates, as an approval of all the speculations, frauds and corruptions made manifest, since they have held the reins of government: an approval of the neglect and inhumanity which many, too many, of the brave volunteers have received at their hands, or at the hands of their subordinates: an approval of the wanton disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, in their unlawful arrest and imprisonment; and of the Act of Congress indemnifying the President and his subordinates, for such violation: an approval of the Conscription law, by which the able-bodied men of the country between the ages of twenty and forty-five—with a few exceptions—are put under the absolute [absolute] control of the President to be forced by him into the Army, unless substitutes are procured or three hundred dollars paid to the government, at each time a draft is made: an approval of the distinction made between the rich and the poor in that respect, by pitting the poor man's life and the consequent destitution of those dependent upon his labor for support against the rich man's three hundred dollars: an approval of the object for which you are to be dragged from the embrace of home and friends; which is to form the military power of this 'Executive Government,' in order to maintain the freedom of three millions of negroes as decreed by the President, and place them in a position of social and political equality with yourselves, and your families; and an approval of the violation of the sovereign rights of your State, by a self styled—therefore self created—'Executive Government' in combination with an unfaithful Congress."



## MICHIGAN COPYRIGHTS

BY WILLIAM L. JENKS, M. A.

PORT HURON

THE first United States Copyright law, intended to protect the rights of authors and owners of maps, books and similar articles, was approved May 31, 1790, and provided for the deposit with the Clerk of the United States District Court of the District in which the author or owner lived, of a copy of the title of the map or book, and within six months, of a copy of the article itself.

This secured protection against infringement for fourteen years and the right upon application to another term of fourteen years.

This law remained in effect until February 3, 1831, when a general revision of the Copyright law was enacted, giving upon the deposit of the title a protective term of twenty-eight years, with right of renewal for an additional period of fourteen years, and reducing to three months the period within which a copy of the article must be deposited.

The articles so deposited and a certified copy of the entries were to be forwarded by the Clerk to the Department of State at Washington once each year.

On August 10, 1846, in the Act establishing the Smithsonian Institution, it was provided that one copy of the article copyrighted was to be delivered to the Institute and one to the Library of Congress within three months from date of publication; but an Act of February 5, 1859, repealed this provision and transferred to the Interior Department authority over copyright matters.

A subsequent Act of March 3, 1865, required the delivery to the Library of Congress of a copy of the article copyrighted within one month of the publication.

On February 18, 1867, an Act was passed, imposing a penalty of Twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars for failure to deposit copies of articles copyrighted in the Library of Congress, and

on July 8, 1870, the second general revision of copyright laws was approved. By this Act the deposit of titles or articles with the District Court Clerks was no longer required, and a Copyright Division was created in the Library of Congress where it has since remained, and all copyright entries and business is transacted with that Division.

From February 13, 1801 to July 1, 1805, the United States District Court in which citizens of Michigan could obtain copyright protection was the District of Ohio, with the Clerk's office at Cincinnati. Upon the creation of the Territory of Michigan in 1805, the three judges appointed by the President became United States Judges and the Court which they constituted a United States Court, as well as a territorial domestic court.

The first Copyright taken out through the Michigan Court as a District Court of the United States was by Philo E. Judd, on the 5th day of May, 1824. It was for a Map of the Territory of Michigan and the title alone was deposited. Judd died September 19, 1824, within the six months in which a copy of the map itself was to be deposited, and no copy was ever in fact deposited, the only copy known to exist being in the Michigan State Library.

Michigan was divided into two United States Judicial Districts by Act of February 24, 1863, and after that date all copyright entries for the Western District were made at Grand Rapids.

Following the Act of 1870, the record books containing the copyright entries were transferred to Washington.

No records can now be found covering any entries between May 11, 1829, and January 10, 1837, although it is known that a number of copyrights were taken out during that period.

The following is the first installment to appear in the Magazine, of a list of all copyright entries made in Michigan relating to books and maps up to the passage of the law of 1870.

## MICHIGAN COPYRIGHTS

1. A map of the Territory of Michigan by Philo E. Judd, Counsellor at Law, Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan. Be it remembered, that on the fifth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Philo E. Judd of the said Territory of Michigan, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following to wit: A Map of the Territory of Michigan by Philo E. Judd, Counsellor at Law. This map embraces the following region of Country: Michigan proper, including the two Peninsulas, nearly one-third of which is drawn from actual survey. The district of Green Bay, including all the Rivers tributary to Lake Michigan on the west, Lake St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan, with parts of the adjoining States of Upper Canada. The map is drawn on a Scale of 20 miles to an inch, and its dimensions are twenty-two, by twenty-six inches. It exhibits the lines of the Counties, Townships, and Ranges; the positions of Towns, Villages, Indian Reservations, Islands, Lakes, Bays; and Straits; the course of Roads, Rivers and Creeks, with other useful matter. In addition to the above, the boundaries of the late and important Indian Purchases, together with the boundary line of the United States established by the Commissioners appointed under the treaty of Ghent, have been carefully delineated. In protracting this map the greatest possible care has been observed, that every position be conformable to the latest astronomical observations. In the absence of these, the author has been governed by the manuscripts, notes and Journals of recent travellers, with other authentic information. To those acquainted with the difficulties of constructing a Map from materials so various, no apology is necessary for inaccuracies, from which he is unwilling to believe his map totally exempt. It is now in the hands of an able artist, and will be executed in a Superior Stile.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing, the copies of Maps, Charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to an Act entitled an Act "supplementary to an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, charts, books to the Authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extend the benefits thereof to the acts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

The original spelling, punctuation, and capitalization have been retained except where they would confuse.

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan.

2. Title of Orange Risdon's Map of the Territory of Michigan. Map of the surveyed part of the Territory of Michigan on a scale of four miles to an Inch. 1825. Orange Risdon. Be it remembered that on the twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Orange Risdon of the said Territory of Michigan hath deposited in the office the title of a map the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit: A map of the Surveyed part of the Territory of Michigan on a Scale of 4 miles to an Inch, 1825, by Orange Risdon.

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States entitled an "Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned. And also, an Act entitled an "Act supplementary to an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the acts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the Circuit and District Court of the United States Territory of Michigan.

3. Copy right of John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan. Be it remembered, that on the twenty ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Farmer of the said Territory of Michigan hath deposited in this office the title of a Map whereof he claims as Author in the words following to wit: Map of the Indian agencies—constituting the Superintendency of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan on a scale of thirty English Miles to an inch, by John Farmer.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned and also to an Act entitled an "Act supplementary to an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the Circuit and District Court of the United States Territory of Michigan.

4. Copy right John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan. Be it remembered, that on the twenty ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in the fiftieth years of the Independence of the United States of America, John Farmer of the said Territory of Michigan hath deposited in this office the title of a Map whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit: Map of the surveyed part of The Territory of Michigan in the Scale of thirty English [miles] to an Inch, by John Farmer.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned. And also an Act, entitled "An Act Supplementary to an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching, historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court for Michigan Territory.

5. Copy right John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan. Be it remembered, that on the twenty ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Farmer of the said Territory of Michigan hath deposited in this office the title of a Map whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit: Map of the surveyed part of the Territory of Michigan on a scale of eighteen English [miles] to an inch, by John Farmer.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States entitled an Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and also to an Act entitled an "Act Supplementary to an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing engraving and etching historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the Circuit and District Court of the United States Territory of Michigan.

6. Copy right John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five in the fiftieth year of the Independ-

ence of the United States of America, John Farmer of the said Territory of Michigan hath deposited in this office the title of a map the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following to wit: Map of the surveyed part of the Territory of Michigan on a scale of eight miles to an Inch, by John Farmer.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States entitled an "Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and also an Act entitled an Act, supplementary to an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of copies during the time therein mentioned and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing engraving and etching historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court for Michigan Territory.

7. Emigrants Guide. Copy right. E. Reed and others. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan to wit: Be it remembered, That on the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Ebenezer Reed, John P. Sheldon and Stephen Wells have deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following to wit: "The Emigrants Guide in Michigan; containing short notices of the Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, etc., etc., in said Territory. Compiled for the use of Emigrants. Nature seems to have refused nothing that can contribute to make a country delightful; hills, meadows, lofty forests, rivulets, fountains and rivers, and all of them so excellent in their kind and so happily blended, as to equal the most romantic wishes." Charlevoix.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, books and Charts, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," And an act entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof, to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court Michigan Territory.

8. A Map of the Surveyed Part of the Territory of Michigan. Copy Right by John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United



States for the Territory of Michigan; to wit: Be it remembered that on the twenty seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Farmer of said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following; to wit: "Map of the surveyed part of the Territory of Michigan, on a scale of eight miles to an inch, embracing all official surveys made prior to June 27, 1826. By John Farmer."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court for the Territory of Michigan.

9. A Catalogue of Innkeepers Labels. Copy Right by John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered, that on this twenty second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and in the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Farmer of said District hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following; to wit: "A Catalogue of Innkeepers Labels, containing the names of all Liquors retailed by them in the United States. Detroit, July 22, 1826. By John Farmer."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

J. Kearsley, Clerk United States Circuit and District Court, Michigan Territory.

12. Copy Right of John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan to wit: Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one



thousand Eight hundred and twenty nine, John Farmer of said District hath deposited in this Office the title of a Map the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit: "An Improved Map of the Surveyed part of the Territory of Michigan on a Scale of Eight miles to an inch. By John Farmer of Detroit."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned" and also an act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned and extending the benefits thereof to the acts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

John Winder, clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court for Michigan Territory.

13. Copy right of John Farmer. Circuit and District Court of the United States for the Territory of Michigan to wit: Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of May A. D. Eighteen hundred and twenty nine, John Farmer from Detroit hath deposited in this office the title of a map the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following to wit: "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin and parts of the adjacent country on a scale of Thirty English miles to an Inch. By John Farmer of Detroit."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned." And also an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

John Winder, Clerk of the United States Cir. and Dist. Court for the Territory of Michigan.

14. Copy right of Julius P. Bolivar McCabe. To the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. I hereby in pursuance of the United States laws upon the subject, deposit in your office the title of a Book the right whereof I claim as author, viz: Directory of the City of Detroit with its environs and Register of Michigan for the year 1837 containing An epitoned History of Detroit, an alphabetical list of its citizens, a classification of professions and principal trades in the City, every information relative to the officers of the municipal government, to public offices and

officers, to Churches, associations and institutions, to shipping steamboats, stages, etc. Also a list of the officers of the United States Government, the names of the Governor and Members of the Legislature of Michigan and County officers of the State, etc.

District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the tenth day of January Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, Julius P. Boliver McCabe of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Directory of the City of Detroit," by Julius P. Boliver McCabe, the right whereof he claims as author in conformity with an act of Congress entitled, "An act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights."

John Winder, Clerk of the District.

15. Copy right of Robert McCracken. To the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. I hereby in pursuance of the United States Laws upon the subject, deposit in your office the title of a book the right whereof I claim as author, viz: "original Miscellaneous Poems containing the reflections of the Author, on the incidents of his own life, and on a variety of other subjects during his few leisure moments, by Robert McCracken, second edition, Detroit 19th April A. D. 1837. Robert McCracken."

District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the Seventh day of July anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, Robert McCracken of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title [sic] of a Book the title of which is in the words following to wit, "Original Miscellaneous Poems, containing the reflection of the Author on the incidents of his own life, and a variety of other subjects, during his few leisure moments, by Robert McCracken, Second Edition." The right whereof he claims as author in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy rights."

John Winder, Clerk. by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

16. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the second day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty Eight, Laura Sutherland of the said hath deposited in this office the title of a book the title of which is in the words following to wit: "The Trial of General H. J. Sutherland, late of the Patriot Army etc. before a Court Martial convened at Toronto on the 13th day of March A. D. 1838, by order of Francis Bard, Head Lieutenant Governor of the Province K. C. B. etc. etc. etc. On a charge of having as a citizen of the United States levied war in the province of Upper Canada against her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain etc. with his defence. New York, 1838." the right whereof she claims as Proprie-

tor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting Copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District.

17. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the eighteenth day of September Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight George Willson of the said District hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: A practical and theoretical system of Arithmetic, containing a new system of proportion with theoretical explanations of all the principal rules by George Willson. Fifth edition revised and corrected. Canandagua, 1838." the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy rights."

Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

18. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the sixth day of December Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight John T. Blois of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "Gazetteer of the State of Michigan in three parts containing a general view of the State, a description of the face of the country etc. etc. with a succinct history of the State from the earliest period to the present time etc. with an appendix containing the usual statistical tables and a Directory for emigrants etc. by John T. Blois, Detroit. Sydney L. Rood and Co. New York Robinson Prat and Co. 1838." The right whereof he claims as proprietor and author, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights."

Jas. R. Hammond, Dept. Clerk.

19. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan to wit: Be it remembered that on the twenty eighth day of December Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight H. W. Hewet of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following to wit: "The astronomical calendar, or the Union of the Almanac with a system of astronomy, containing the magnitude, distances, and motions of the Heavenly bodies—also the causes of the different seasons of the year experienced by the inhabitants of our Globe; tides, Eclipse and other phenomena by H. W. Hewet" the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk of the District.

20. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the twelfth day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine John S. and Silas A. Bagg of the said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "Rules and orders of the Court of Chancery of the State of Michigan revised and established by the chancellor in January Eighteen hundred and thirty nine. Detroit publisher J. S. and S. A. Bagg 1839" the right whereof they claim as proprietors and publishers in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

21. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the thirtieth day of September Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine P. P. Pratt of the said District, hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, the title of a book the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit: "History of the late persecution inflicted by the State of Missouri upon the mormons, in which ten thousand American citizens were robbed, plundered and driven from the State etc. by P. P. Pratt Minister of the Gospel, written during eight months imprisonment in that State. Price 25 cents per copy or \$16 per hundred. Detroit, Dawson and Bates printers, 1839," the right whereof he claims as proprietor and publisher in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several Acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk, by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

22. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the fifth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty, Jonathan Lamb of the said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit: "The Child's Primer or the first book for primary Schools by J. Lamb," the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

John Winder, Clerk, by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

23. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the eleventh day of August Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty Calvin Townson of the said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Chart, the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit: "A Chart of the History of

England exhibiting at one view the names of all the Sovereigns of England, together with the order in which they reigned from William the Conqueror A. D. 1066 to the death of William the Fourth A. D. 1837; the periods of time at which they commenced and closed their respective reigns; their ages at the commencement and close of their respective reigns, and the period of time each one reigned; together with a Synopsis of the most important events that transpired during their respective reigns; also the genealogy of the Crown noticed, showing the present Royal family of England to be descendants of William the Conqueror," the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy rights."

John Winder, Clerk, by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

24. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan, to wit: Be it remembered that on the ninth day of October Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty Charles Osgood of the said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, the title of a book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit: "The Causes, treatment and care of Fever and Ague and other diseases of bilious climates, by Charles Osgood, M. D., Monroe, printed by E. Kendall 1840," the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

John Winder, Clerk, by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

25. District Court of the United States, for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty one Benjamin F. Taylor, A. M. of the said district, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Chart, the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit: "The Beginners chart of grammatical outlines No. 2, designed to afford a distinct and correct view of the general principles which govern the form and arrangement of words in construction of correct language, and also as an assistant to the pupil in elucidating the principles of Syntax, as contained in the books; By Benjamin F. Taylor, A. M." "The very essence of science consists in generalizing and reducing to a few classes on general principles, the multitude of individual things, which every branch of human knowledge embraces." Jamison. The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

John Winder, clerk, by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

26. District Court of the United States for the District of Michi-

gan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the twenty fourth day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-two George Duffield of the said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit: "The claims of Episcopal Bishops examined in a series of letters addressed to Reverend S. A. McCoskey D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Michigan, by George Duffield Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit. Detroit, Morgan Bates, Printer, 1842." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copy rights."

John Winder, Clerk, by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

27. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the seventeenth day of August Anno Domini one thousand Eight hundred and forty two Samuel A. McCoskey of the said District hath deposited in this office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Episcopal Bishops, The Successors of the Apostles. The Sermon preached in St. Paul's Church, Detroit, On February 19, 1842, at the ordination of the Reverend Montgomery Schuyler to the Priesthood and Sabin Hough and Edward Hodgkin, to the Deaconship. By the Right Reverend Samuel Allen McCoskey, D. D. Published by request." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

28. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the twenty-seventh day of October Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty two I. H. Smith of the said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a book, the title of which is in the words and figures following to wit: "A Guide to Health, being a compendium of medical instruction upon Botanic principles designed for the use of families and private individuals. By I. H. Smith, Botanic Physician, Pontiac, Mich. 1842. N. Sullivan printer, Ann Arbor, Mich." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy rights."

John Winder, Clerk, by Jas. R. Hammond, Dep. Clerk.

29. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the Twenty-second day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty three George Brewster of the said District hath deposited in the



Office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a book the title of which is in the words following to wit: "A New Philosophy of matter showing the identity of all the [?], and the influence which electricity exerts over matter in producing all chemical changes and all motion. By George Brewster. Published by Crocker & Brewster, Boston, and George Brewster, Adrian. Adrian. [sic] Printed for the Author by A. W. Maddocks 1843." The right whereof he claims as Author and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting Copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

30. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Eleventh day of March Anno Domini one thousand Eight hundred and forty four John Farmer of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Map, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "Map of the State of Michigan, and the surrounding country exhibiting the sections and the latest surveys compiled from authentic sources. By John Farmer. Detroit, 1844." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting Copy rights."

John Winder, Clerk.

Copy of the above Map filed and deposited May 27, 1844. Jno Winder, Clerk.

31. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Eleventh day of March Anno Domini one thousand Eight hundred and forty four Ira Mayhew of the said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following to wit: "First lessons in Arithmetic, in eight numbers. No. 1. Counting. No. 2. Addition. No. 3. Subtraction. No. 4. Combinations. No. 5. Multiplication. No. 6. Division. No. 7. Combinations. No. 8. Fractions. Each number occupying a separate card. By Ira Mayhew, Principal Monroe Branch University, and late Superintendent of Common Schools Jefferson County. N. Y." The right whereof he claims as Author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

32. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the twenty-third day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty four Michael Bartley of the said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title of which



is in the words following to wit: "The New Whole Art of Confectionary, sugar-boiling, icing, candying, jelly making, etc. which will be found very beneficial to ladies, confectioners, housekeepers, etc., particularly to such as have not a perfect knowledge of the art. Republished by Michael Bartley, from the Eight edition by W. S. Stevaly, Nottingham, England, with additions and corrections." The right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

33. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Twenty Eighth day of August Anno Domini one thousand Eight hundred and forty four Benjamin Wood and James E. Quaw of said District have deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court a book the title of which is in the words following viz. "Bible Baptism or The Immerser Instructed from various sources. By James E. Quaw, A. M., V. D. M. Author of the Cold Water Man etc. "To the law and to the testimony"—Isa. 8:20. "Make all things according to the pattern"—Heb. 8:5. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." Tertullian. "He who hates truth shall be the dupe of lies."—Cooper. "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good"—1 Thes. 5. Second edition. Detroit. Benjamin Wood, Publisher. Gregor & Christian, Printers." The right whereof they claim as Author and proprietors in conformity with an act of congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy Clk.

34. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Twelfth day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and forty four Joseph H. Bagg of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of a Book the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Bagg on Magnetism or The Doctrine of Equilibriae. Being designed to prove that not only the health of vegetables and animals but all systems and principles in nature depend upon an equilibrium of action between two extremes and that the impulse or force by which they are produced as well as destroyed is owing to the Magnetic fluids which operate both at the same time on the same object or principle." "The proper Study of Mankind is man." In two parts. The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

35. District court of the United States for the District of Michi-

gan. Be it remembered that on the Third day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty five Alexander McFarren of the said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Official Report made by the Commanding Officer M. Dubuisson to the Governor General of Canada, of the War which took place at Detroit, in 1712, between The French and their allies, and the Ottagamie and Mascoutin Indians," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting Copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

36. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the Twenty Eighth day of February Anno Domini One thousand Eight hundred and forty five Henry N. Walker of the said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court a book the title of which is in the following words to wit: "Reports of cases determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of Michigan. By E. Burke Harrington, Counsellor at Law," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

37. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the Fifth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty five Benjamin Wood and James E. Quaw of said District have deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court a Book the title of which is in the following words to wit: "The Wolf Detected or Political Abolition Exposed by James E. Quaw, A. M. & D. M. Author of Bible Baptism." From [such] turn away"—2 Tim 3:5. "Truth is simple and uniform while error may be infinitely varied." "I would not draw the Sword in cause which I would not lay down my life to gain," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno Winder, Clerk, By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

38. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the fifth day of April Anno Domini One thousand eight hundred and forty five Denis O'Brien of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of a Book the title of which is in the following words to wit: "A Treatise of Arithmetic both in Theory and Practice including Indeterminate Analysis and Practical Geometry etc. By Denis O'Brien," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Con-

gress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

39. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the Fourteenth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty five Henry N. Walker of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court a Book the title to which is in the following words to wit: "Reports of cases adjudged and determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of Michigan. By Henry N. Walker, Counsellor at Law," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

40. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the twenty eighth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty five Michael Miller of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the following words to wit: "The Western Artist comprising upwards of two hundred choice Recipes upon the arts and trades Selected with much care from the best authorities. By M. Miller of Homer, Mich." the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

41. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the Twenty Sixth day December Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty five Morgan Bates of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of a Book and Map the title to which is in the following words: "Map of the Mineral Sands upon Lake Superior ceded to the United States Government by the treaty of 1842 with the Chipeway Indians and the location made from August 1844 to November 1845 with a list of the persons in whose names they were made, together with a list of the original mining companies. Published by Morgan Bates," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

42. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on this Seventeenth day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six Jacob Houghton Junior and Thomas W. Bristol of said district hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book accompanied

with a map the title to which is in the following words: "Reports of Wm. A. Burt and B. Hubbard esqs. on the Geography, Topography and Geology of the United States Surveys of the Mineral Region of the South Shore of Lake Superior in 1845. Accompanied by a list of working and organized mining companies; a list of mineral locations, by whom made and a correct map of the mineral region delineating the township and section lines and their connection with the locating lines and also a chart of Lake Superior reduced from the British Admiralty Survey. By J. Houghton Jr. & T. W. Bristol."

Jno. Winder Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

The right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

43. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the fifth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six A. McFarran of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said court a Book the title to which is in the following words to wit: "The Saints are Kept by the Power of God or the Doctrine of their Final pursuance discussed in three sermons by Rev. Justin Marsh, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Stoney Creek, Michigan," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights.

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

44. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the twenty fourth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six Thomas W. Bristol of said district hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a map or chart the title of which is in the following words to wit: "Chart of Lake Superior reduced from the British Admiralty Survey with corrections on the South Shore from the U. S. Survey. By T. W. Bristol," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk, By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

45. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the twenty fifth day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six James H. Wellings of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title to which is in the following words to wit: "Directory of the City of Detroit and Register of Michigan for the year 1846 containing an epitomised history of Detroit; an alphabetical list of its citizens; a list of the officers of the municipal government; and the State officers; also every information relating to the time and

place at which the several courts sit throughout the State; with a list of churches, associations, institutions etc. to which is added copious extracts from the State Geological reports in relation to the rise and fall of the Great Lakes, etc. By James H. Wellings," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

46. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the Twentieth day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six Ezra C. Seaman of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of a book the title to which is in the following words, to wit: "Essays on the Progress of Nations In Productive Industry, Civilization, Population and Wealth. Illustrated by Statistics of Mining, Agriculture, Manufactures, commerce, banking, revenues, Internal improvements, Emigration, Mortality and Population. By Ezra C. Seaman," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

47. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the 6th day of August Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six Jacob Houghton Junior of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title to which is in the following words and figures to wit: "The Mineral region of Lake Superior comprising its early history; Those parts of Dr. Douglass Houghton's reports of 1841 and '42 relating to the mineralogy of the District. The reports of the linear and geological surveys of 1845. A notice of mining companies, their officers and locations; with an accurate list of locations and leases up to July 17, 1846 and a variety of statistical information interesting and useful to those visiting the Mineral District. Accompanied by The corrected Map of the Mineral agency and a Chart of Lake Superior by Jacob Houghton, Jr," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno Winder, clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

48. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Twentieth day of August Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six William Branigan of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title to which is in the

words and figures to wit: "The Bookkeepers Manual containing the necessary directions for opening Books, reading transactions in the day Book, journalizing and posting, together with the definition and closing rules for thirty four accounts engaged to close any set of books that can be produced by William Branigan, Professor of bookkeeping, Detroit, August 19, 1846," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

49. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the 30th day of September Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty six, Anson E. Hathar of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of a map the title to which is in the following words and figures to wit: "Map of the City of Detroit, Michigan, by A. E. Hathar A. M. 1846," the right whereof he claims as compiler, publisher and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

50. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the ninth day of January Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty seven E. H. Sanford of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title to which is in the following words and figures to wit: "Lectures by the Clairvoyant Laban Alversin embracing a key to Magnetism: an Exposition of the theory of the Universe, the formation of the Sun and planetary systems, mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms; a brief history of man from his earliest existence to the present time embodying the most interesting portions of human history; account of the manner in which and by whom America was first settled both before and after the deluge; the lost tribes of Isaac an exposition of natural laws; a treatise on health and diatetics the proper theory of Government, the prospect of our own County; the philosophy of life and death and man's future destiny. E. H. Sanford, Editor. No. 1," the right whereof he claims as editor and proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

51. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the 24th day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, Robert Pike and William C. Pike have deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court a chart, the title to which is in the following words and figures to wit: "Chrononomy for 10,000 years showing the



true Chronological Indices of days, months, years and centuries," the right whereof they claim as publishers and proprietors in conformity with an act of congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

52. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the 24th day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Robert Pike and William C. Pike have deposited in the office of the Clerk of said court a chart the title to which is in the following words and figures to wit: "Improved Theorem for cutting dresses." The right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

53. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the 3rd day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty seven George F. Macy and William S. Driggs of the firm of Macy and Driggs of the City of Detroit in said District have deposited in the office of the Clerk of said court the title of a Map the title to which is in the following words and figures to wit: "Title of a Map of the Town of Lansing and adjoining towns embracing portions of the counties of Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham, Michigan, by Macy and Driggs, Detroit June 2nd, 1847," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with an act of congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

54. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the second day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Ezra C. Seaman of the said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a book the title to which is in the following words and figures to wit: "Supplement to Essays on the Progress of Nations in productive, Industry, civilization, population and wealth. Illustrated by statistics. Ezra C. Seaman. No. 1," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

55. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Eighth day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty seven John Farmer of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk



of said court the title of a Map, the title to which is in the words and figures following to wit: "A Geological Map of the Mineral Region from the official plats of the United States Surveys and chart of Lake Superior reduced from the Survey and Chart of Lieut. Byfield of the R. N. by John Farmer," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

56. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Eighth day of November Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty seven Jacob M. Howard Esquire of said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title to which is in the words following to wit: "Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine Maria Rose Tascher De La Pagerie. By Mme. M. A. Le Normand, Author "Des Souvenirs Prophetique etc." "She is no more, that woman whom France hath surnamed the Good—that angel of Goodness is no more. Those who knew her can never forget her. She dies regretted by her offspring, her friends, and her cotemporaries." Words of the Emperor Alexander. Translated from the French by Jacob M. Howard Esq. The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

57. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the twenty-seventh day of January Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty eight Rev. Lewis L. Rogers of the State of New York and Seaman Bristol and Henry D. Rogers of said District of Michigan have deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a chart the title of which is in the words following to wit: "English Grammar Illustrated by the Emblem of a Tree Exhibiting the languages from which the English Language is derived and enriched: also the parts of Grammar, the parts of speech, their kinds, modification etc. Designed to assist the learned in acquiring the Rudiments of English Grammar. By Rev. Lewis L. Rogers, S. Bristol and H. D. Rogers." "Grammar is a leading branch of that learning which alone is capable of unfolding and maturing the mental powers and of elevating man to his proper rank in the scale of intellectual existence." Kirkham. Kalamazoo, Michigan. 1848" the right whereof they claim as authors and proprietors in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

58. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the twenty fifth of November Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, John Farmer of Detroit in the State of Michigan hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of the said Court the title of a Map the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Farmers 4th Sheet or Map of Wisconsin Iowa and northern part of Illinois from actual Survey exhibiting the Sections. By John Farmer of Detroit 1848," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

59. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Eighteenth day of December Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, Joshua W. Waterman of said District, hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the following words to wit: "Michigan Justices Guide, being a treatise on the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, written expressly for the State of Michigan and adapted to the last revision of the Statutes and to the amendments of 1847 and 1848, containing directions and practical forms for every case which can arise before a Justice under the Statutes. By Joshua Waterman, Counsellor at Law," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

60. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the twenty ninth day of January Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine George Brewster of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said court the title of a Book the title of which is in the following words, to wit: "Lectures on Education and other kindred subjects. By George Brewster, Principal of the Detroit Institute." "Tis education forms the common mind, Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."—Pope. "In Five Vols.—Vol. 1. Second edition, much enlarged and improved." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

61. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Fifth day of February Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine Julius P. B. McCabe of said District hath deposited in the office of

the clerk of said court the title of a Book the title of which is in the following words to wit: "Notes on the principal cities and towns in the State of Michigan and Northern Indiana (Being a part of McCabe's Western Commercial Register") By Julius P. B. McCabe. Author of the Histories and Directories of Detroit, Cleveland, Lexington, Milwaukee, of the Gazeteers of Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, etc. etc. etc. containing the History, Topography and General Statistics of Detroit, Monroe, Adrian, Ann Arbor, Dearborn, Dexter, Ypsilanti, Marshall, Albion, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Pontiac, Saline, Mount Clemens, Tecumseh, Litchfield, Coldwater, Niles, Paw Paw, Grand Rapids, Constantine, Bestrand, etc. in Michigan and LaPorte, South Bend and Michawakee in Indiana." The right whereof he claims as author and Proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

62. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the 6th day of March A. D. 1849 John Farmer of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a Map, the title of which is in the following words to wit: "Map of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin embracing a great part of Iowa and Illinois and the whole mineral region, with a chart of the lakes exhibiting the sections, the Geological formations and the General Topography, compiled from the State Topographical Department from the latest United States Surveys and from other authentic sources. By John Farmer of Detroit, 1849." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

63. District of Michigan to wit: Be it remembered that on the tenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand Eight hundred and forty nine, Ira Mayhew, of the said District hath deposited in the office of the title of a book, the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "A Manual of Popular Education prepared and published in accordance with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan. By Ira Mayhew A. M. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1849," the right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

64. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on the Eighteenth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine George Brewster of the said District hath deposited in this office the

title of a book the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Lectures upon the origin of this Globe, the various convulsions, including the deluge, which it has undergone since creation and the wonderful chemical changes of its material. By George Brewster, Principal of the Detroit Institute," the right whereof he claims as author in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

65. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan to wit: Be it remembered that on the thirty first day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, Thomas Power of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book the title of which is in the words following to wit: "A Treatise on Experimental Leather dressing in which may be found faithfully detailed the mode of procedure as successfully practised by the author. By Thomas Power," the right whereof he claims as author in conformity with the act of Congress entitled "an act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

66. District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the twelfth day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine Joseph E. Barker and Israel M. Mabbett of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Label the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Barker and Mabbett's Extra fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, Manufactured and sold at No. 41 Woodward Avenue, Detroit," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

67. District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on the thirteenth day of June Anno Domini one thousand Eight hundred and forty nine Samuel T. Douglass of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a book the title of which is in the words following to wit: "Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan Vol. II, By Samuel T. Douglass, Detroit, Munger and Patterson, Printers, 1849," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Jno. Winder, Clerk.

68. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Eighth day of November Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine Alexander R. Tiffany of said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Book the title of which is in the words following to wit:

"A Treatise on the Powers and duties of Justices of the Peace in the State of Michigan under chapter ninety three of the Revised Statutes with practical forms. By Alexander R. Tiffany, Counsellor at Law," the right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

William D. Wilkins, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

69. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty-second day of December Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty nine Charles Hess of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said District Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words following to wit: "The Pilgrims of 1620. An Oratorio. The words by U. Tracy Howe. The Music composed and respectfully dedicated to the New England Society of Detroit. By Charles Hess, Detroit. Published by C. Morse and Son. 1849," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

William D. Wilkins, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

70. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Thirtieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty. D. B. Cook of said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said District Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words following to wit: "Chronicles, being a History of Clairvoyance in the St. Joseph Valley. Murder of Selah T. Martin, with full particulars. His body in the River—The Search—His final resurrection and restoration. Great commotion among the people, etc. etc. Dedicated to Timothy, the wine-bibber, by Darius the scribe; as a token of admiration of his Aboriginal knowledge and in sincere veneration of his years." The right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, District Clerk.

71. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty first day of February Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty Phineas Homan, of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words following to wit: "Edward Wilton, or Early Days in Michigan. Phineas Homan, Proprietor, Detroit, 1850." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Con-

gress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Dist. Cl'k. U. S. Michn.

72. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Fourth day of April Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, Charles Hess, of said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words and figures following to wit: "Romance of the Sea. A Descriptive Cantata. The words by Mrs. Balmanno. The music composed by Charles Hess. And respectfully dedicated to Col. John B. Grayson of the United States Army," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Dist. Cl'k. U. S. Michn.

73. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered, that on this nineteenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty, James L. Conger of the County of Macomb in said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said District Court the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words and figures following to wit: "Doctor Book for the Million: containing directions for using Conger's Magic Regulator and Conger's Tonic Liver Pills, which cure without fail Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, and all kinds of Bowel Complaints, Sea Sickness, Bilious Diseases of every Kind, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Nervous Diseases in all their varieties, Female complaints, etc. etc," the right whereof he claims as proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Dist. Clerk.

74. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, James L. Hazard of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, the title of a Chart, the title to which is in the words and figures following that is to say "Counting House Perpetual Almanac. By which may be found the day of the week or month in any year from the birth of Christ, to the 100th Century," the right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Dist. Clerk.

75. District Court of the United States for the District of Michi-



1871.

District Court of the United States  
for the District of Michigan

District of Michigan, ss:

Be it Remembered that on this twenty first day of February—  
JAMES DOMINIE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, Plaintiff, Complainant,  
of said District Court, deposited in the Office of the Clerk of said District  
Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words following to wit:

"Edward Peltor"

"Early day in Michigan"

"James at Home, Proprietor"  
Detroit, 1850.

The right whereof he claims as Proprietor in conformity with  
an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts  
respecting Copyrights."

Wm. B. Wainwright.

Att. Clerk, U. S. District





gan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, Ira Mayhew of Michigan in said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, the title of a Book the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "National Popular Education, a manual for citizens, parents and teachers, prepared and published in accordance with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan. By Ira Mayhew, A. M. State Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State," the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, District Clerk.

76. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, Guy H. Carleton of Michigan hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said District Court, the title of a Map the title to which is in the words and figures following that is to say; "Sectional Map of the State of Iowa, compiled from the United States surveys. Also exhibiting the Internal Improvements, Distances between towns and villages, Lines of projected Rail Roads, etc. etc. Drawn and Published by Guy H. Carleton, Dep. Sur. U. S., Dubuque, Iowa, 1850," the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several Acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, District Clerk.

77. District Court, United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this thirty first day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, Ira Mayhew of Monroe in said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said District Court the title of a Book the title to which is in the words and figures following that is to say: "Popular Education for the use of Parents and Teachers and for young persons of both sexes, prepared and published in accordance with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan by Ira Mayhew, A. M. Late Superintendent of Public Instruction," the right whereof he claims as author in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

78. District Court, United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan. Be it remembered that on this nineteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

fifty Harlow St. John of the town of Huron in said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said District Court, the title of a Label the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "The original German All healing Lotion, or Pain extractor, an unfailing remedy for pains of all kinds, Burns, corns, bruises, Pains and Sores,—Directions: Bathe the parts affected three or four times a day. For pain in the head apply it to the forehead and temples. Toothache, a drop or two on a little cotton placed in the cavity, and rubbing it to the outside. The parts should be rubbed with the hands as hard as circumstances will admit. It is equally efficacious in bruises, strains etc. in Horses. Put up, and sold at Huron, Wayne Co. Mich. by Harlow St. John. Price 12½ cts. per oz.," the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

79. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty ninth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, Daniel Heliker, of the Town of Farmington, Oakland County, in said District, hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the title of a label, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Heliker's Infallible Receipts for the Cure of Hydrophobia, prepared and sold by Daniel Hiliker," the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

80. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 26th day of December, A. D. 1850 Milton N. Halsey of the Town of Adrian, Lenawee County, in said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, the title of a book, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "A Complete Tableau of Interest. wherein the interest at seven per centum is cast on the principal of one cent, up to and including eight hundred dollars, and in time from one day to one year, three hundred and sixty five days. Arranged by M. H. Halsey," the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several Acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

81. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hun-

dred and fifty one, William Carter Hughes, of Detroit, in said District, hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said District Court the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "The American Miller and Mill-Wrights Assistant. In two parts. By William Carter Hughes." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several Acts, respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

82. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this Fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, B. Holmes & Sons, of Ann Arbor, in said District have deposited in the Office of the Clerk of said District Court, the title of a book, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Table of Chemical Reactions for the Qualitative Analysis of Salts. Prepared for the Medical Class in the University of Michigan. By Prof. Douglass." The right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copy-rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

83. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this seventeenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, G. R. Lillibridge of said District hath deposited in the office of the Clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "Report of the conspiracy trial in the Wayne County Circuit Court, Michigan. Hon. Warner Wing presiding, on Five Indictments of the Grand Jury in the County of Wayne, setting forth a conspiracy for burning the freight depot of the Michigan Central Rail Road Company and for other offenses named in said Indictments. By G. R. Lillibridge," the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk. By Geo. G. Bull, Deputy.

84. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this sixteenth day of July A. D. 1851 Louis Fasquelle, of Ann Arbor in said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a book the title to which is in the words following to wit: "A new method of learning the French Language, embracing both the Analytic and Synthetic modes of Instruction, being a plain and practical way of acquiring the art of reading, speaking and composing French on the plan of Woodbury's Method with German. By Louis Fasquelle,

LL. D. Professor of Modern Language in the University of Michigan." The right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

85. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 18th day of September, A. D. 1851, Edwin A. Wales of Detroit in said District, hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words following, that is to say: "Report of the Great Conspiracy Case. The People of the State of Michigan vs. Abel F. Fitch and others, commonly called the Rail Road Conspirators: Tried before his Honor Warner Wing, Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, at the May term, 1851, in the City of Detroit. Containing the evidence, Arguments of Counsel, charge of the Court, and the Verdict of the Jury." The right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

86. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1851, Ira Mayhew of Monroe in said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words following, that is to say: "Account Books to be used in connection with Mayhew's Practical Book-keeping Ledger. First Form of Accounts. This is the only Book required in solving the Examples for Practice in this Form of Accounts." Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in"—Ecclesiasticus xlii 7. The right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

87. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1851, Ira Mayhew, of Monroe, in said District, hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court, the title of a Book, the title to which is in the words and figures following, that is to say: "A Full Key to A Practical System of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry." "Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in"—Ecclesiasticus xlii 7. By Ira Mayhew, A. M. Author of a Treatise on Popular Education." the right whereof he claims as Author, in con-

formity with an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

88. District Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. District of Michigan: Be it remembered that on this 22nd day of October A. D. 1851 Ira Mayhew of Monroe, in said District hath deposited in the office of the clerk of said Court the title of a Book, the title of which is in the words following, that is to say: "A Practical System of Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry." "Deliver all things in number and weight, and put all in writing that thou givest out or receivest in"—Ecclesiasticus xlii 7. By Ira Mayhew, A. M., Author of a Treatise on Popular Education." The right whereof he claims as author, in conformity with an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights."

Wm. D. Wilkins, Clerk.

## HISTORICAL NOTES

**I**T is a pleasure to announce to our readers that the Michigan History Magazine is among those selected for indexing in the International Index to Periodicals.

This index is issued by the H. W. Wilson Company of New York City, who recently submitted to their subscribers a list of State historical periodicals, with a desire that they indicate which of these they would most like to have indexed. Minnesota History (quarterly), the Michigan History Magazine, the Washington Historical Quarterly, the Wisconsin Magazine of History, and the Oregon Historical Quarterly, were those chosen. The indexing of the Michigan History Magazine starts with this number.

Our readers will be specially interested in this, since the columns of the Magazine are open to their contributions, and the indexing will mean for contributors a wide recognition of their service.

The International Index to Periodicals was formerly known as the Readers' Guide Supplement, and is a cumulative author and subject index to a selected list of the periodicals of the world.

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**A**T TENTATIVE program has been issued for commemorating in 1929 the 150th anniversary of the conquest of the Old Northwest. The celebration will be held at Vincennes, Indiana, the center of the stirring scenes of 1779 when George Rogers Clark and his men carried the arms of his country into the Ohio Valley. This event was of great significance, for had not Clark taken Fort Sackville (now in the environs of the modern city of Vincennes) it is probable that the territory now containing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin would have remained in the hands of the British at the Treaty of Paris and would now have been a



part of Canada; in which case the Louisiana Purchase including the Mississippi Valley in 1803 would not have been likely, the territory to the west of it would quite possibly not have come within our reach, and the United States might today have been confined to the narrow strip of territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean.

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Dear Editor:

I WAS immensely interested in Mr. Catlin's article on Wilbur F. Storey appearing in the October 1926 Magazine. I myself entered the employ of Wilbur F. Storey as a compositor soon after he acquired the *Chicago Times* in 1861. In later years (from 1872 to 1882) I represented the *Times* as special news correspondent. While a worker in his composing room I had opportunities for observing the man and learning much concerning his life and occupations.

Perhaps some further items of a personal nature may interest your readers.

Storey devoted much time to the "make-up" of the forms upon which his papers were printed, and in scrutinizing the copy written by his editors and reporters. Harry Scoville, a son of Doctor Scoville, noted physician of Detroit, Frank B. Wilke, M. H. Hopkins, George W. Rust, and a Mr. Madison; all able writers, were among the members of the staff. Mr. Storey entered the composing room promptly at 11 o'clock every night and remained until the forms were closed, usually at 4 o'clock on the following morning. He examined the proof sheets and galleys of type carefully and gave his orders quietly to the foremen. The position of every item of news and the order in which the editorials should be printed were directed by his index fingers. He seldom spoke to any person.

He published a series of articles attacking the gambling dens of Chicago. The result was that one evening a leader of the gambling fraternity attacked Storey and beat him severely. At an opportune moment big Jim Ryan, a compositor, employed by

Storey, appeared on the scene and thrashed the gambler. Storey showed his appreciation of Jim's service by granting him many favors. Whenever Jim felt the need of money he unceremoniously entered the private room of the publisher and exclaimed, "Wilbur, I want at least \$5." He departed with the money.

Storey, having learned that a strike of his compositors had been ordered to take effect in a few months, decided not to yield to their demands. A complete composing room outfit was purchased and quietly installed on Randolph Street, at the river bank, and forty young women were engaged to learn the typographic art, under competent instructors. On the appointed day for the strike, Storey marched his girls to the composing room of the *Times* and issued an edition on the following morning. Shortly afterward the strike was called off. His possession of the outfit used in this school of instruction enabled Storey to resume publication of the *Times* a few days after the great fire of October, 1871, had destroyed his plant.

Storey spared no expense in order to obtain news. George W. Rust was relieved of his duties as commercial editor and ordered to the front to report the operations of the Federal Army in the Mississippi Valley. Rust was present at the bombardment and capture of Vicksburg. In order more closely to observe the progress of the battle, Rust seized the gun, the ammunition and the cap of a fallen soldier and advanced to the point of the greatest danger. He not only proved his valor but earned the regard of the commanding general so completely that he was given every facility in forwarding his report—the first detailed account of the engagement. It filled the first page of the *Times* and later was reprinted in several leading newspapers of the country.

George E. Spencer, adjutant of the first Nebraska Infantry, was detailed to organize and command a regiment of Negroes, in Alabama, for service in the Federal Army. Rust assisted Spencer and when led into battle "the colored troops fought

nobly." Spencer returned to Nebraska upon the conclusion of the war and was elected a senator of the United States.

A vocalist went from Grand Rapids to Germany to perfect herself in her art, leaving a husband and a young daughter behind. While sojourning in Germany she met a noted Doctor of Divinity. She and the Divine became unduly intimate. Two years later, after her return, the woman's husband found a bunch of letters of an incriminating nature written by the minister, in the trunk of his wife. A quarrel resulted and the woman fled to her former home in Canada. The husband related his troubles to a local representative of the *Times*, who wrote a sensational story which was published under a big black caption with salacious sublines, in that journal. Storey, who never spared expense when in quest of news offered a substantial sum, through his representative W. G. Hinman, to the husband for the letters. Dana, of the *New York Sun*, had tendered \$2,000 for them. The husband held out for a larger sum and finally Storey employed two noted housebreakers, recently released from the state prison, at Joliet, to raid the husband's rooms and take the letters forcibly. The housebreakers arrived in Grand Rapids, and, directed by Hinman, made preparations to carry out the projected raid. On the evening of the same day a telegram from Germany announced the death of the minister and his letters at once lost value.

Once during the Civil War when President Lincoln suspended an order issued by General Burnside suppressing the publication of the *Times*, Storey manifested his appreciation of the consideration granted him, in unequivocal terms. The President had saved him from ruin. When the President died, Storey caused his building to be decorated with emblems of mourning. Storey had his faults, but he was not ungrateful to those who helped him.

ARTHUR SCOTT WHITE,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

PROFESSOR CLAUDE H. VAN TYNE, of the History Department of the University of Michigan, has been signally honored by an invitation from the Watson Committee Chairman to be the eighth lecturer occupying the Sir George Watson Chair of American History, Literature and Institutions in British Universities, next Spring.

The first lecture will be in the chamber of the House of Lords in the presence of the Prince of Wales. Five others will be given in prominent universities. The Chair was founded by Sir George Watson, Bart., in 1921, being the first lectureship in American History to be established in the British Isles. The purpose as stated by the founder is "to assist in creating in Great Britain a wider knowledge of America, and of its history, literature and political, educational, and social institutions, thereby knitting more closely together the bonds of comradeship between the two great English-speaking democracies, upon whose good will and friendship the peace of the world depends."

President Little was especially pleased that this honor should be bestowed upon a member of the Faculty, and made the following statement in the *Michigan Daily*: "It should be a source of gratification to all Michigan that Professor Van Tyne has been chosen to deliver the Sir George Watson lectures for next year. To hold this lectureship, which is under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, is one of the highest academic honors in the field of American History. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure and pride that the announcement of Professor Van Tyne's appointment is made public at this time."

Other men who have held this appointment in preceding years are the late Viscount Bryce, Ex-President Hadley of Yale University, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Professor A. F. Pollard of University College, London, Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University, and R. M. McElroy, Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford University and formerly head of the History Department at Princeton University.—*Michigan Alumnus*.

**A** MOST worthy enterprise has been fostered by the J. L. Hudson Co. of Detroit in promoting the erection of 20 historical tablets to mark historic sites in the heart of that city. The Michigan History Magazine is pleased to commend the fine public spirit of this work which has drawn editorial comment from the press throughout the State urging others to "go and do likewise."

One of the sites marked was the ground on which Michigan's first capitol stood, now Capital Park, Detroit. This plot of ground was once primitive wilderness, resounding with Indian war cries. Later it became the court house site. It was here on May 5, 1828 that the Territorial Legislative Council held its first session. In 1835 when Michigan in its own opinion became a State, without congressional action, the old Territorial court house automatically became the Capitol. And when the capital of the State was moved in 1847 from Detroit to Lansing, Detroit's Board of Education secured the abandoned building and used it as a school building until it burned in 1893. The ruins left by the fire were cleared away and this plot of ground to which no title existed in either city or State except as a part of the public domain, reverted again to an open space and became an historical park. A descendant of John R. Williams, Detroit's first mayor, had the honor of unveiling the tablet at the dedication service.

Another of the tablets in this series of historical markers was placed on the site of Detroit's first hospital at the corner of Larned and Randolph streets. During the ceremony the streets were closed to traffic. Sister Ambrosia of St Mary's Hospital, in the presence of 500 spectators, unveiled the tablet while 50 Sisters of Charity and uniformed nurses of St. Mary's stood in a semi-circle around the speaker's stand. The cholera epidemics of 1832 and 1834 were responsible for the birth of this first hospital. The Sisters of Charity had transformed their school into a hospital. They named it St. Vincent's. Sister Loyola had general charge with Sister Rebecca as her chief assistant. The unselfish devotion of these noble women remains forever an honor to Michigan.

Among the other sites included in the marking of Detroit's historic spots was that of the first school house, located at the corner of Woodbridge and Shelby. More than 200,000 school children were in attendance at the unveiling of the bronze marker. Frank Cody, superintendent of schools, was the speaker. A tablet was also placed on the site of Detroit's last Indian massacre, and another where Henry Ford wrought alone in the little brick shop in the rear of 58 Bagley Avenue upon an invention which was destined to make Detroit the world's center of the automobile industry.

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WE are informed that a request for a list of the documents in the possession of the Marquette County Historical Society was recently received from the United States Army War College, Washington, D. C. Such a list has as yet not been published otherwise than as its accessions from time to time are noticed in the Michigan History Magazine.

A rare volume dealing with the Indians of Lake Superior and particularly the Chippewa of the Keweenaw Bay district, was recently acquired by the Society, namely, "Memoir of Rev. Daniel Meeker Chandler for several years Missionary among the Indians at Ke-wa-we-non and the Sault de St. Marie, Lake Superior," compiled from original documents by Rev. Cyrus Prindle and published at Middlebury, Vt., in 1842.

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✓ THE Michigan Authors Association took a step forward at its annual meeting held in Detroit, Oct. 14. Ever since 1910 when the Association was organized, the meetings have been held exclusively in Detroit, and it is now proposed to carry the Association to authors throughout the State. The plans for 1927 include a meeting in Grand Rapids, Jan. 28, Ann Arbor, April 28, and Mackinac Island, July 28-29.

It is pointed out by officials of the Association that while the phrase "The Indiana school of authors" is widely known throughout the United States, Michigan has as many authors who are just as distinguished as those in the Hoosier state. It is one of the ambitions of the Association to make the country as familiar with "the Michigan school of authors" as it is with the Indiana school. The Association has at present 128 active members including many who are nationally known.

In his farewell address the retiring president, George N. Fuller, expressed his belief that the Michigan Authors Association should have a definite aim to help the members in their work, to encourage those who are still struggling to attain publication, to build up a code of professional ethics, to prepare the way eventually for a publication in which Michigan authors can be heard, and he outlined briefly a practical program to this end.

Officers elected at this meeting were: Arnold Mulder, Holland, president; Lawrence H. Conrad, Ann Arbor, vice-president; George N. Fuller, Lansing, secretary-treasurer. These three officers constitute a Board of Directors who have the conduct of work immediately in charge. The new Executive Council of 35, composed of leading authors, educators, and journalists of the State was elected at a previous meeting, an account of which was given in the October 1926 issue of the Magazine.

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THE American Historical Association has been informed by two of its members, J. Jules Jusserand and Prof. John Spencer Bassett of Smith College, that history is less read than in days gone by. If that is true, and perhaps it is debatable, it doubtless results from the fact that too many modern historians leave the reader rigidly out of their consciousness as they write. That ancient aphorism "art for art's sake" has produced some extraordinary examples of painting and sculpture, but the school of historians that pursues history for his-



tory's sake has produced works that are marvels of erudition but about as unreadable as a telephone directory—the great merit of which likewise lies in its effort to attain absolute accuracy.

M. Jusserand insists that history should be made interesting—as interesting as life itself of which it is the record. A distinguished fellow countryman of his, Voltaire, said some two centuries ago, "History is little more than the record of the crimes and misfortunes of mankind." Edward Gibbon restated this theory half a century later, although he did not follow it in his monumental work on the Roman Empire. In more modern times those historians have been most successful who have avoided the Voltairean theory, and made their histories the record of human progress and ideals, rather than of human failures and sorrows.

Dr. Bassett in his paper recalled some of the successful American histories, and their financial returns. Prescott, for example, received \$7500 for "The Conquest of Peru" on publication of the first edition, with \$4000 from England. Subsequent editions greatly increased these sums. Washington Irving received for a group of his histories—which were so distinctively "popular" as to fall under the ban of the historian of today—some \$70,000. Motley sold 15,000 copies of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" in its first year, and Bancroft achieved a competence with his history of the United States. It would be, perhaps, impertinent to make inquiry into the financial returns of some later historical writings, but there is little doubt that Woodrow Wilson's "History of the United States," John Fiske's volumes on the same subject, or the writings in England of George M. Trevelyan have shown notable commercial success.

Macaulay opened his famous "History of England" with the remark "I shall cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below the dignity of history." The reproach came, and in many forms. He was accused of inaccuracy, partisanship, indifference to facts. "A Whig pamphlet!" political opponents

called his monumental work. But it has been read in every land by increasing multitudes of people—perhaps less for its history than for its style—and has done more to awaken interest in historical writing and reading than any other English literary work.

Perhaps the decadence of historical reading—if indeed it exists—might be explained in Macaulay's own literary style by saying that in American institutions of learning there are literary men and historians, but the literary men are not historians and the historians are not literary. A passion for research, a zest for original sources, a mania for documentation all seem to have taken the place of the desire to write picturesque and readable prose. We wonder sometimes what would be John Fiske's position in the Harvard historical faculty today.

Perhaps, however, something of the condition so deplored by M. Jusserand is due to the fact that the output of historical works from the presses of the world is so great that no single work has the chance to monopolize the field of interest as did Motley, Washington Irving or Bancroft in their day. It is true that an unreadable book does not create a reading public. But there are readable books coming from the publishers, though not often written by members of collegiate faculties. More and more history is being told in the form of biography, and some of the notable literary successes of the last half decade have taken this form.

Fortunes are, perhaps, not to be made in historical writing. But it may be questioned whether at any time there was a wider audience for the best historical and biographical writing than today. It may not equal the audiences to which a cheap novel or sensational film will appeal, but there are always those in the world ready to forego the plaudits of the multitude for the quieter but more stable appreciation of the cultivated few.—Editorial, *Christian Science Monitor*.

REV. WILLIAM F. GAGNIEUR, S. J., of Sault Ste. Marie has kindly sent us a letter bearing upon a statement apparently originating with Chief Andrew Blackbird, that the Chief's brother William was assassinated in Rome, Italy, which statement was used by Mr. Ivan Swift in a note on Chief Andrew Blackbird published in the *Michigan History Magazine* for July 1926 (p. 471). Fr. Gagnieur opines that Blackbird may have made this statement as a result of disaffection from the Church. The following letter to Bishop Résé, then Bishop of Detroit, helps to clear the matter up:

Rome July 13, 1833

Most illustrious and most Reverend Lord.

I am sorry to notify Your Lordship, of the loss sustained a few days ago of the good young man, William Macatebinesse of the Ottawa tribe, native of Arbre Croche, who was sent by you to Rome, and was received among the alumni of this Urban College.

Some time ago he complained of an internal pain, as a consequence, he said, of an accident, that happened to him in America, when a wheel passed over his breast.

On the morning of the 25th June the rupture of an artery just in the aforesaid part of the body reduced him within a short time to the extreme and took him from this life.

I give this notice to Your Lordship for your information and that with due circumspection, you may communicate it to the young man's parents.

In the meantime I pray God that He may long preserve and prosper you, etc.—

ARCHB. SARISSERN, Seert.

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Dear Editor:

I AM indebted to Mr. Henry McConnell, of Walloon Lake, for calling my attention to an error in the article entitled "Stories of St. Helena Island," which I wrote for the July number of the *Michigan History Magazine*.

On page 442, the line commencing, "In 1852, the propeller California..." should read, "In 1887, the propeller California," etc.

I am especially sorry for this, as it is wholly my fault, for in trying to reconcile the headlines with the text, (the headlines stating that the disaster occurred "thirty-five years ago",) I subtracted the thirty-five years from the date of the old paper from which it was taken, rather than from the issue in which the whole article was re-printed.

Mr. McConnell's letter is so interesting, and adds so much to the picture, that I am copying it for you, hoping that you may be able to use it. I am almost glad of the mistake, in this way, that it probably brought from him more than would have been elicited had the date not particularly attracted his attention.

"The date of the foundering of the CALIFORNIA was wrong, a misprint, probably, as it happened in 1887, October, I think. I was in a lumber camp on Carp River at that time, three miles from the Lake, and I well remember the night of the awful storm, and hoping the lake boats were all in shelter. We could distinctly hear the roar of the waves. The following spring I was with a rafting gang on the beach, about half-way between McGulpin's Point and Cecil Bay. The beach was strewn with wreckage. I built my cook-shanty of driftwood, mostly from the California. I brought away as a relic a black walnut stair-spindle which I have since lost sight of. A fisherman living on the next point came often to our camp and had a lot to tell of the wreck; how they found the bodies, and how one of the men looted the body of a girl of a gold watch and jewelry, and how the captain came out the next morning, and someone reported the theft, and he made the man give them up, and 'mauled the stuffing out of him'. He was an interesting talker, and I enjoyed hearing him."

In answer to further inquiry, he says, "I cannot add very much to what I told you of the California, only that a lot of freight came ashore, principally barrels of pork, and the wreckers rolled a lot of it back in the bushes and hid it. There was a big mill and quite a settlement then at Cecil Bay. We found one barrel that they had overlooked in the bushes back of our

camp. The woman's name was Minnie Membre, and she was on her way from Chicago to Montreal. This girl was the only woman lost."

With the hope that the value of this may make amends for the error,

MARION M. DAVIS.

Dear Editor:

WHILE on a recent trip at Washington, D. C., I spent several days in the Congressional Library looking for portraits of the man for whom Berrien County was named. From among several, the one I am sending you was deemed of most value as showing something of character.

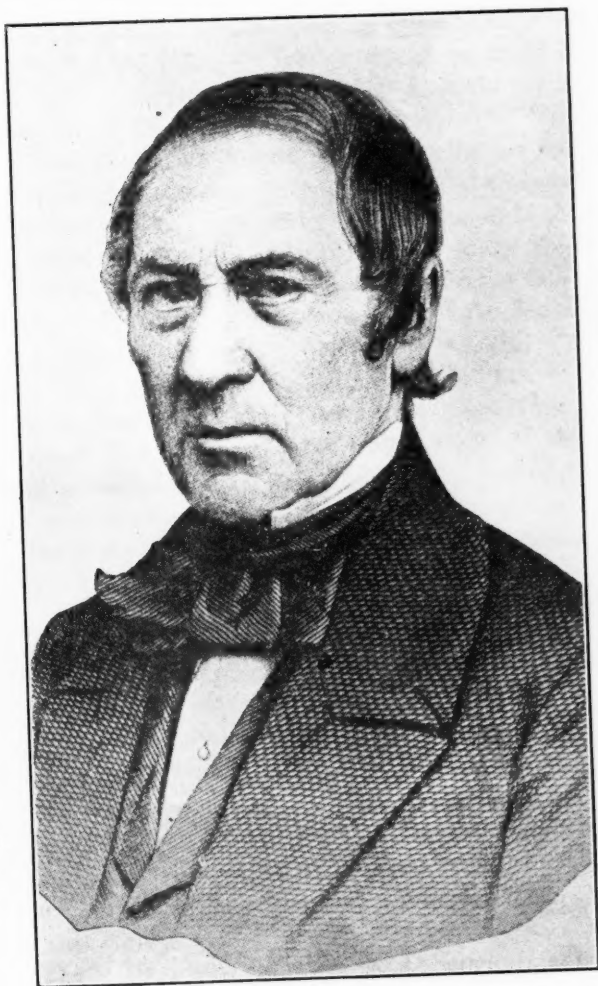
On seeing the picture, the president of the Edward K. Warren Foundation, Frederic W. Chamberlain, instructed that copies should be made and one given each school in Berrien County. This portrait accordingly was presented to the schools that it might help to make more general the knowledge concerning John M. Berrien. It is expected that the picture will be considered worthy of framing and hanging upon the walls of these schools.

The Edward K. Warren Foundation, and particularly the Chamberlain Memorial Museum, is ready always to assist the work of education in this region by loans of material and of pictures, by talks, by assistance in research and by offering its collection of 50,000 pioneer and historical articles displayed in the museum for instruction and inspiration of visiting classes. All citizens of Michigan are welcome. Why not tell your readers to plan for a visit in the near future?

Your truly,

GEO. R. FOX,

Director, Edward K. Warren Foundation.



JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN





**T**HE ASSOCIATED PRESS is sponsor for an interesting article on the school education of Michigan's governors. In the old days a college education was the privilege of the few. It is not surprising that only eleven of the twenty-seven governors attended college. But it would be immensely surprising if that proportion of non-college men should be chosen in the future to be the State's chief executive. Times have changed, and the problems of modern executive work especially in government require broad vision and technical training of the sort that is provided by institutions of higher education, though undoubtedly the University of Hard Knocks will always be a helpful "continuation school" for any college man.

Fred W. Green who will be at the helm of the State's affairs from January 1927 attended the State Normal College at Ypsilanti and graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan. Mr. Green and Alex. J. Groesbeck are the only University of Michigan graduates. Stevens T. Mason, Michigan's first governor under the state constitution and also the youngest ever to hold the chair, being 24 years old when elected, spent a short time at the University of Transylvania, Lexington, Ky., but was not graduated. Alpheus Felch, who took office in 1846, attended Bowdoin college, and Robert McClelland, governor 1851-1853, attended Dickinson College. Austin Blair was a law student in Hamilton and Union colleges, New York.

Edwin B. Winans, elected in 1891, was the first from a Michigan institution of higher learning to hold the executive chair. Winans attended Albion College, and planned to enter the University of Michigan, but his plans changed with the gold rush to California, in which he participated in 1850. Fred M. Warner attended one term at what was then Michigan Agricultural college.

Many of the other governors received their only education in the traditional little red schoolhouses or through what they themselves could glean from reading. The most notable of these self-educated governors was perhaps Henry H. Crapo,

11th to hold the executive position, elected just after the close of the Civil War. Mr. Crapo, although having only meager early educational opportunities, was known as an educated man. When a boy, he made a dictionary of his own. When in his reading he found a word of which he did not know the meaning, he would write it in a book kept for that purpose. He had no reference, so he would try to determine the word's meaning from the way it was used. Soon several hundred words were in the notebook and added to his vocabulary. Mr. Crapo was made the first principal of high school in Dartmouth, Mass., his home.

Others who had only the advantages of district schools were John H. Bagley, who left school when 13 years old; Aaron T. Bliss, Hazen S. Pingree, Moses Wisner, and Albert E. Sleeper.

Law has been a favored profession of Michigan governors, this legal education having been gained for the greater part as apprentices in law offices. William Woodbridge attended the Litchfield Law School, Conn., one of the oldest in the country. Alpheus Felch served an apprenticeship, as did Robert McClelland, Kinsley S. Bingham, Austin Blair, Charles M. Crosswell, and Russell A. Alger. Epaphroditus Ransom studied law at the Northampton Law School, Mass.

John S. Barry, who served as governor for three terms, is also remarkable for having been self-educated. After a short course in an academy, Mr. Barry opened an academy at Atlanta, Ga., and studied law while conducting the school.

Chase S. Osborn was a student at Purdue University, and later received an honorary degree from the University of Michigan.

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**A** COPY of *History of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians in Michigan* has recently been obtained from New York by the Marquette County Historical Society. It was written by Mr. Andrew J. Blackbird of Harbor Springs, Michigan, and was published there in 1897. Blackbird, as one might guess

from his name, was an Indian, an Ottawa, who became educated chiefly at the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti. His wife,—a white woman—was also a Ypsilanti student. The volume throws much light on the history and customs of the Indians who lived in northern Michigan and extended well beyond these limits. So far as one can tell it seems on the whole substantially correct. Placed along side of Schoolcraft's *Algonic Researches*, acquired by the Society some time ago, with other volumes in the collections of the Society at the Peter White Public Library, it will be of great aid to the future student of our Indian lore. President John M. Munson of the Northern State Normal School, who years ago was located at Harbor Springs, tells an amusing story of Blackbird. It appears that the squaws became jealous of Andrew Blackbird's pale-faced wife, who was an attractive woman with a beautiful crown of hair. The squaws told Madam Blackbird how this hair could be rendered even more beautiful by applying a "tonic" which they knew about. The tonic was applied and had the effect of rendering her ladyship bald-headed.

Another recent acquisition of the Marquette County Historical Society deals with the beginnings of the Chicago Drainage Canal. It is entitled *Lakes and Gulf Waterway*, prepared by L. E. Cooley, C. E., and published at Chicago in January, 1888. Another volume is entitled, *Observations on the Geology of the United States of America*, etc., by William Maclure, published at Philadelphia in 1817. A third acquisition is entitled, *Key to the Geology of the Globe*, by Richard Owen, M. D., and was published at New York in 1857. Dinsmore's *Complete Map of the Railroads and Canals in the United States and Canada*, published at New York in 1856, is another important recent addition to the Society's collections.

**A** PROPOS of Chapter VIII, of *Michigan Under British Rule* recently published by the Michigan Historical Commission:

As a matter of curiosity, the following may be given as showing the strictness of the 'Common Law' as to *subtractio* or fleeing on an alleged commission of a crime. I take it from the Selden Society's edition of *The Eyre of Kent, 6 and 7 Edward II, A. D. 1313-1314*, London, 1910, page 94, (with the correct translation), "cum quis indicatus fuerit de bonis furatis infra precium xij d ob. et de hoc acquietetur ad tunc si inveniatur quod se subtraxit catalla ejus confiscantur" (when one shall have been indicted of larceny of goods less in value than 12½ d. and is acquitted on that charge, yet if it be found that he absconded, his goods are confiscated).

As is said in another case—a certain man killed a stranger and immediately fled. "Ideo catalla ejus confiscantur propter fugam" (consequently his chattels are confiscated because of the flight. p. 135).

In another case, p. 145, the Judge addressing a wholly innocent man, said: "Et pur ceo qe vous fuistes vous chateux forfeitz al Roi (and because you fled your chattels are forfeited to the King).

On the other hand, one Thomas of Sarre, accused of poisoning his father but acquitted, "habuit catalla"—had his chattels because the jury said 'No' when asked by Spigurnel, J., "sil fuit" (if he fled). p. 151.

WILLIAM R. RIDDELL,  
Toronto, Canada.

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**T**HE neatly printed season announcement, 1926-27, was early received from the enterprising Three Oaks Historical Society, whose secretary is Geo. R. Fox. This is the 11th annual program. Meetings are scheduled for each month, with date, subject, and speaker. One of the numbers (March 9) is to

be a University of Michigan Extension Lecture. Quite appropriate to April 13 is "The Story of Baseball in Three Oaks," by David Potts, who, we take it, must be a "fan" of the old days,—perhaps of today. "Pioneers' Day" comes May 11. The series was opened Sept. 15 with an illustrated lecture on "The Sea-Islands of North America," by Mr. Fox who has recently been traveling among these isles along our eastern shore lands. The meetings are held in the lecture room of the Foundation Building, Chamberlain Memorial Museum.

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**I**N *Uncommon Americans* (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis) Don. C. Seitz gives dignity and interest to the namesake of a Michigan city, in his treatment of Tecumseh.

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**T**HE New York *Times*, Sept. 19, 1926, includes in a list of "companies, firms, institutions, and organizations in existence seventy-five years ago or more" the following Michigan newspapers: *Times-News*, Ann Arbor; *National Democrat*, Cassopolis; *Advertiser-Record*, Constantine; *Free Press*, Detroit; *Journal*, Eaton Rapids; *News*, Hillsdale; *Citizen Patriot*, Jackson; *Index*, Kalamazoo; *Lapeer County Clarion*, Lapeer; *Monitor*, Mount Clemens; *Herald*, Tecumseh. The *Times* prepared this list in connection with its 75th anniversary, and invites corrections and additions. We want our readers to have a chance to make these, and we will be pleased to send them to the *Times*, as well as to our readers, through the columns of the Magazine.

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**A**RCHIBALD BUTTARS, a pioneer citizen of Charlevoix County and of Michigan, passed away at San Diego, California, June 5, 1926. He was born Nov. 21, 1838 at Manchester, England, removing to America in 1849 with his parents

and to Michigan in 1852. He first came to Charlevoix County in 1856 and for the past fifty-seven years has been a permanent resident there engaging in the mercantile and banking business. He was a staunch Republican, casting his first presidential ballot in 1860, being at the time of his death one of the few remaining original Lincoln supporters. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan and served as such for the term 1885-6 part of the time as Acting Governor. Interment was made at Brookside Cemetery, Charlevoix.—*Notice received from Mr. Brayton Saltonstall, Charlevoix.*

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F ERVENTLY AND NATURALLY, thanksgiving sprang to the lips of a crowd of ten thousand anxious relatives and neighbors at Ironwood recently, as gathered about the mouth of an iron mine they saw forty-three miners, who had been caught in a cave-in for five days, eight hundred feet below, brought forth again to the light of day. The first of their rescuers, after tearing at the debris for hours, and clambering thousands of feet over broken rocks and rickety stairways, had suddenly emerged into the room where the men were imprisoned, to hear the cheery greeting, probably embellished with a rough Cornish burr, "Forty-three men here, all alive and well! Come and see our restaurant! We live on birch-bark tea!"

More beset with danger than those who go down to the sea in ships, is the miner who digs coal or metals from the bowels of the earth to provide us with the sinews of civilization. Small wonder these smiling men gathered with their happy families in their church the next Sunday, in a special service of grateful worship.

Ironwood is but a dozen miles from the extreme western tip of the upper peninsula. Minnesota is north; and Wisconsin, just over the Montreal, to the south. It is a dozen miles west of the great open-pit mine at Wakefield, on whose margin

one may stand, as at a monster clay or gravel pit, and watch the mining done with huge steam-shovels on railroad tracks.

Ironwood is in the third of the three great iron-mining districts of Michigan; the Marquette, the Menominee, and the Gogebic. Each district produces an average of four or five million tons of iron ore yearly.

The first iron mines in Michigan, queerly enough, were in the southeast—in the vicinity of Plymouth, South Lyon and Ann Arbor. "Bog iron," it was called, smelted out of the ferric deposits in low ground. Yellowish or reddish slime—oozy, oxidized iron, in the creek bottoms, furnished the Indians wherewith to bedaub their faces, and early settlers a hint as to where they could find a little iron for their pioneer needs. They smelted it out with charcoal.

In 1844, surveyors under Dr. Douglass Houghton, pioneer geologist, discovered the great iron deposits at Marquette, through a strange dip of the magnetic needle. They scurried about and quickly gathered specimens of the ore, which lay all about on the surface, and glistened silver-like in the seams of the hills.

In 1847 a furnace was built by some Jackson capitalists at Negaunee. Over wretched roads, six tons of bloom iron were hauled daily by oxen to Lake Superior, to be shipped at the present site of Marquette.

But though Michigan had a rush of "forty-niners" of her own, her iron industry languished nevertheless, until the "Soo" canal was opened in 1855. That year 1449 tons of ore were shipped from the Marquette range. The story of Michigan iron has ever since been one of advancement. The Menominee range was opened in 1877, the Gogebic in 1884. For years Michigan led the world in iron ore production, but now has given place to Minnesota.

Today 10,000 ton freighters play the Lakes seven months in the year, making the Lake Superior region the greatest iron producing region on earth. And iron production is the backbone of progress.



Until recently nearly all this vast natural wealth—near sixteen million tons of ore a year—went outside of the state to enrich big business in the east. But now the development of our great automotive industries is requiring more iron.

In addition, there is a growing host of other Michigan iron-using industries. Among them are 23 implement factories, 36 car-building shops, 36 engine factories, 523 foundries and machine shops, 30 hardware producing concerns, 7 rolling mills, 38 wire factories, 24 builders of structural steel, besides stove and furnace makers and several shipyards.

It is evident that Michigan now is using a good percentage of her own iron. Detroit ranks fourth among American cities in foundries. Michigan malleable and grey iron founders now produce a million tons of castings a year. The world's largest foundry is Ford's at River Rouge. It has the most up-to-date methods and equipment, and pours two thousand tons of castings every day.—*Emerson O. Gildart, member Michigan Authors Association, writing the leading articles in Current School Topics published by the Michigan Education Co., Lansing.*

## AMONG THE BOOKS

**F**ACTORS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By A. F. Pollard, M. A., Hon. Litt., F. B. A., Fellow of All Souls College. Oxford Professor of English History in the University of London. Macmillan, N. Y., 1925, pp. 315. Price \$2.50.

This volume, made up of lectures delivered on the Sir George Watson Foundation of American History, Literature and Institutions, is an important contribution to that better understanding between the United States and Great Britain which it is the object of this Foundation to foster. Professor Pollard is known to professional historians as one of the outstanding writers and teachers of today in England and as a close student of American history. In these lectures, his general viewpoint is, that "American history is as much a continuation of mediaeval English history as is the modern history of the mother country; since 1776 they have developed on independent but parallel lines. We can no more understand them in isolation than we can write a family history by following the fortunes of one of the sons alone." Many of the addresses on this Foundation have been given by eminent American citizens. Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, has been selected for 1927. The proofs of Prof. Pollard's work were read by Dr. C. W. Alvord, formerly Professor of History in the University of Illinois. Rarely has there been a more keen and sympathetic insight into American development, or a more generous appraisal of American spirit than is expressed in these lectures.

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**A**NNAPOLIS: ITS COLONIAL AND NAVAL STORY. By Walter B. Norris. With selections from diaries and private letters. Illustrated with etchings by Eugene P. Metour, and drawings by Vernon Howe Bailey. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., N. Y., pp. 323. Price \$3 net.

To those for whom the romance of early colonial days holds an indefinable charm, this present volume will be a delight. There is probably no place in America which has preserved more of its old world atmosphere than the city of Annapolis, and we are glad that Mr. Norris writes in an informal style which enables him to make the picture familiar and picturesque. As the author declares in his foreword, in this book "an effort has been made to picture especially the homes of Colonial Annapolis, the family histories of the principal inhabitants, the life of the clubs, theatres, and coffee houses, the

controversies that dot the pages of the Maryland Gazette, the manifestations of activity in literature and art, and the dignified patriotism of the Revolutionary struggle."

In addition to these aspects of Colonial society, considerable space is given to the history and life of the United States Naval Academy.

One of the chief charms of the volume is the generous use of etchings and drawings by well known artists, and the selections from diaries and private letters. Among the latter, Washington's diary is frequently called upon and shows us the Father of our Country in a very human light. Washington, as most people know, was an authority on horses, and Mr. Norris comments after quoting the portions of the diary relating to Annapolis:

"The races often seem to have determined the times of Washington's visits, and he even records the very bets he made and the losses he suffered. But he seems to have never allowed himself the expensive luxury of a racing stable, although he was fond of fox hunting and kept several good horses for that purpose. The races, however, were the occasion for many other social events. It was then that the theater was open, it was then that balls were given, and generally the provincial court was in session, and there was opportunity for business as well as pleasure.

"When we remember that Washington was not, like many Marylanders, educated in England, or even the recipient of a college education in Virginia, like Jefferson, but was from early years more familiar with the wilderness and the camp than with the ball room and the senate chamber, it is not too much to infer that his visits to the elegant and cultivated society of Annapolis did much to refine and polish the exterior as well as broaden the intellectual outlook of the somewhat reticent self-made Virginia colonel, and prepare him to achieve success and maintain prestige on the larger stage of the Revolution."

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THE STORY OF THE WESTERN RAILROADS. By Robert Edgar Riegel, Ph. D., Dartmouth College. Macmillan, N. Y., 1926, pp. 345. Price \$2.50.

This volume is a scholarly history of the railroads west of the Mississippi, being one of the first attempts to cover any large portion of the general field of railroad history. The fact that it deals with the beginnings and development of a phase of modern life that has taken such a large place in the public mind and is so vital to all its needs and interests would of itself recommend the book to a wide range of readers. In addition to the text the book contains a descriptive and

critical bibliography of the subject, by chapters. Summarizing at the close Dr. Riegel says:

"During the first decade of the twentieth century the history of western railroads becomes current economics. The railroad net is complete, the land has been settled, and all types of voluntary co-operation have been tried. The West no longer presents any distinctive features. Trans-Mississippi railroad operation is just the same as that of the roads on the other side of the river. Regional problems have given way to national problems.

"From the time that the first western railroad was considered, the West had distinct problems to differentiate it from the more settled part of the country. The physical obstacles to be overcome, the capital to be raised, and the labor and population which had to be brought into the new country, were all distinctively western problems. During the sixties the physical difficulties were well on the way to being conquered; the seventies began to give a definite trend to the development of the West; the eighties saw the main outlines of the railroad net completed and the population fairly well developed; the nineties witnessed the development of labor to conditions approximating those of today; the first decade of the twentieth century contained the final completion of the western railroads and the emergence of present day conditions in all fields. Western railroad history had merged into that of the nation."

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**M**ICHIGAN UNDER BRITISH RULE: LAW AND LAW COURTS, 1760-1776. By The Honorable William Renwick Riddell, LL.D., D. C. L., F. R. S. C., etc., Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Lansing, Michigan Historical Commission, 1926, 8 vo., pp. 493.

In this "labor of love," Mr. Justice Riddell of Toronto has gathered and arranged in logical and systematic form a great deal of information concerning the law and the administration during the years in which what is now the State of Michigan was held by Great Britain from the surrender in 1760 of Detroit by the French to Major Robert Rogers to its surrender—or rather delivery—in 1796 by the British to the United States under the provisions of Jay's Treaty.

A short historical chapter is prefixed showing that these years divide themselves naturally into seven periods from the point of view of Law and Law Courts. Then each period is taken up separately and all that the author could discover is set forth clearly and succinctly. Many treasure houses have been placed under requisition, the Archives at Ottawa and Toronto, the Burton Library at Detroit, the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, the New York State Historian's

Library at Albany, the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, etc.

Each of the periods contain something of interest to many. In the first period before the formal cession by France in 1763 we are told of the murder of the Pittsburg merchant, Mr. Clapham, by his Pani (Indian) slaves, their surrender by the other Indians and the trial and public execution at Detroit of one of them.

In the second period ending in 1774 (when Michigan first received civil rule) we have a Justice of the Peace holding a "Temperary Court of Justice. . . . twice in every month at Detroit" and the inhabitants of that Post petitioning for Philippe Dejean as a Judge because he understood English as well as French.

In the third period after Michigan in 1774 became part of the Province of Quebec, but before 1788 when a Court of Common Pleas was established in the Western country, we are told of Dejean assuming to act as a Judge in trying thieves and sentencing them to death—one acting as hangman of the other and thereby procuring a pardon—as illegal as the execution. But the "Judge" himself did not escape; both he and the Commandant Hamilton were "presented" for such illegal acts by the Grand Jury at Montreal. It was to escape from prosecution that Hamilton undertook his crazy expedition against Vincennes where he was captured by General George Rogers Clark. Dejean in the like view attended Hamilton and shared his fate.

The fourth period began in 1788 when a Court of Common Pleas was provided. The curious spectacle is afforded of the three laymen who were appointed Judges of that Court refusing to act and joining in a request that a lawyer should be appointed. Then came "The First Judge at Detroit," William Dummer Powell, whose Life written by Mr. Justice Riddell was published by the Michigan Historical Commission in 1924. From this time (1788) on there were regular courts both civil and criminal sitting either at Detroit or across the River at L'Assumption, now Sandwich. During this period, as in all previous periods, the French Canadian law was in force in civil cases. In civil cases the jury was unknown and the Judge was Judge of fact as well as of law. In criminal matters the English law prevailed and the accused was entitled to a jury. A full transcript is given of the extant proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas, and modern Michigan lawyers will be interested in observing the resemblances as well as the differences in the old time practice as compared with that of the present time.

There was only one Attorney-at-law in Detroit, none elsewhere in Michigan, and litigants who could not secure the services of Walter Roe had to plead their own cases or employ a lay attorney in which

case a formal Power of Attorney was required to be produced in Court.

The language employed was French or English indifferently—and much of it was entered on the Minutes and signed by the witnesses. Modern lawyers would fail to understand *Appostella*, *Baptistaire*, *Subtracto*, *Commission Rogatoire*, *Main levee*, *Voye de Fait*, &c.; and would marvel at conditional judgments, *delivery pendente lite* and the *Serment decisoire*. Full notes are given on all such matters of difficulty.

Even more interesting was the Prerogative Court at which a gathering of relatives and friends selected *Tuteurs* and *Tuteurs Subrogés* to orphans and *Curateurs* of "vacant successions," the property of debtors who had absconded and whose residence was unknown, &c., &c. The change effected by the legislation of the First Parliament in 1792 in introducing the English law in civil matters, abolishing the Prerogative Court (which in 1793 was replaced, *pro tanto* by the Surrogate Court and Court of Probate) introducing trial by jury, &c., &c., receives a full description. The records of the Court of Common Pleas in its two remaining years until its abolition in 1794, are printed in full.

In this fifth period (1792-1794) we find record of a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at L'Assumption—most of the jurymen from Detroit—at which an unfortunate negro, Josiah Cutan, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to death—being told by Mr. Justice Powell that his "Crime is so much more atrocious and alarming to society as it is committed by night, when the world is at repose and it cannot be guarded against without the same precautions which are used against the wild beasts of the forest, who, like you, go prowling about by night for their prey. A member so hurtful to the peace of society, no good Laws will permit to continue in it . . . " and so he was hanged.

The short sixth period (1794-1796) had its quota of crime—we read of murders charged against Indians and Frenchmen, of sedition, tried by a formal court.

The work is fully documented and has voluminous annotations so as to be wholly intelligible to the ordinary lay reader. It is a worthy contribution to the history of a period of our country's life which has received all too little attention, and the fact that it is written by a Canadian does not detract from its interest and value. It has an exhaustive Index.

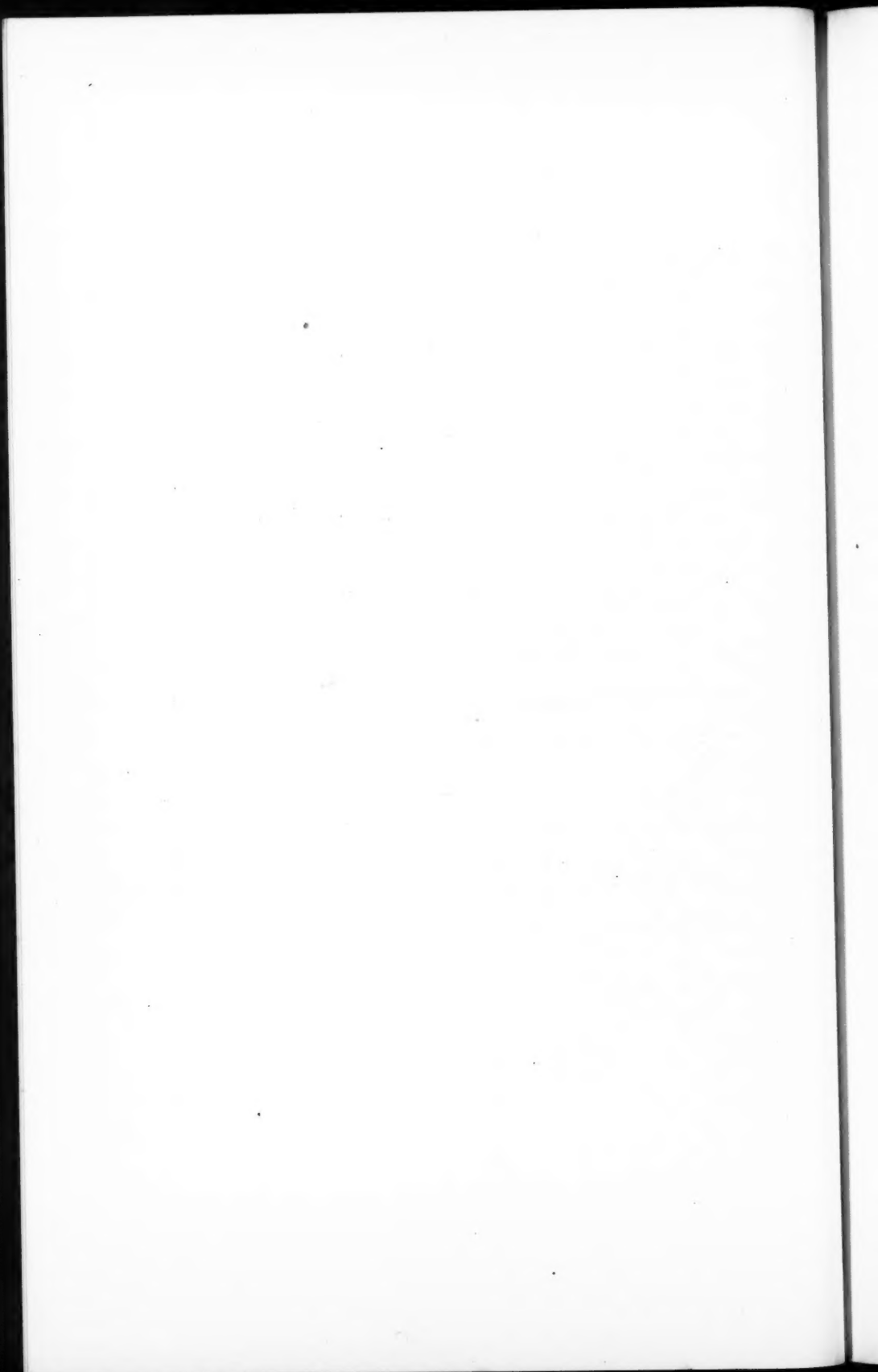
A PUBLICATION of unusual interest to those who care for American history, is Bulletin No. 14 of the William L. Clements Library, entitled *The Headquarters Papers of the British Army in North America During the War of the American Revolution. A Brief Description of Sir Henry Clinton's Papers in the William L. Clements Library*. The fascinating story of the historical treasure house which the Clinton papers constitutes is told by Randolph G. Adams with simple directness and skill, the interest being heightened by the reproduction of numerous manuscripts and drawings. We cannot refrain from dwelling, in this connection, upon the beautiful example of the printers' art which the bulletin affords. Why our state historical societies and kindred organizations responsible for the publication of important historical materials should be content to issue them in the meretricious form which is commonly the case, we have never been able to comprehend. The publications of the Clements Library are no less notable for their form than for their historical content, setting, in this respect, an example which can hardly help but influence for good other organizations engaged in such work. We have reason to believe, although no official announcement on the subject is intended, that in the forthcoming series of volumes to be issued by the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library a determined effort will be made to produce examples worthy of the best traditions of the printers' art.—*Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.



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